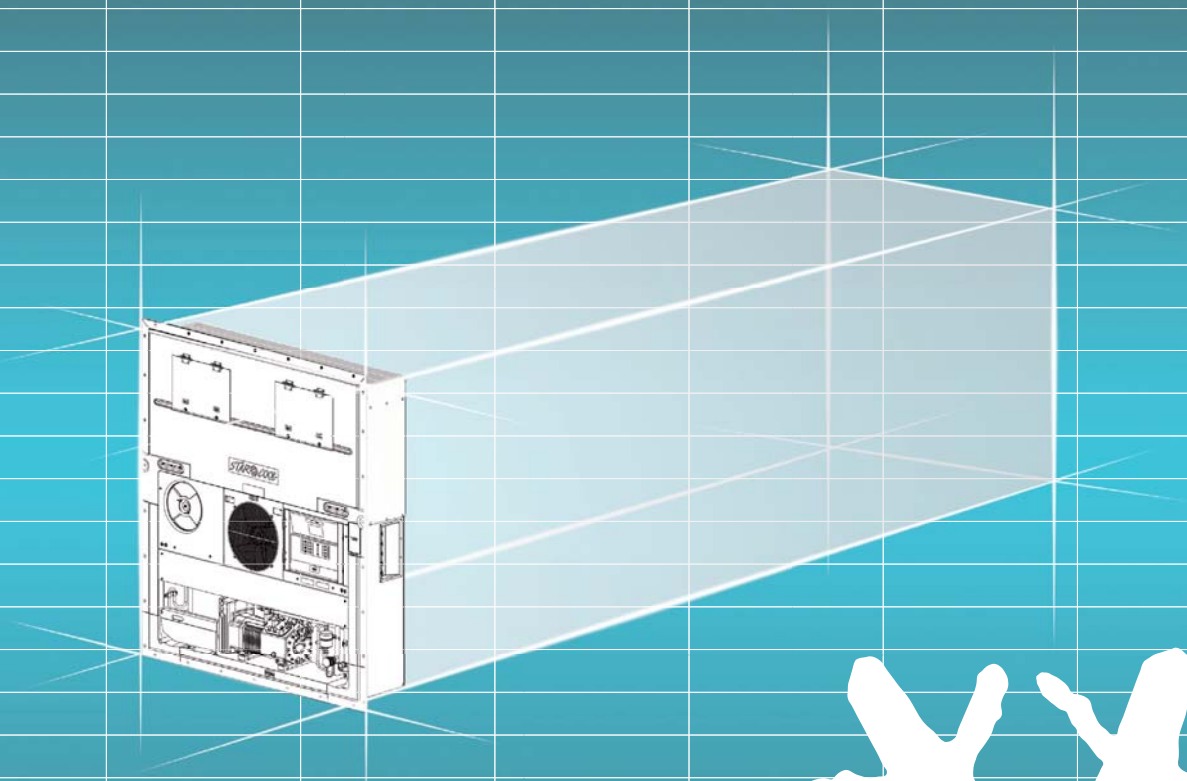
Operating and service manual

Star Cool refrigeration unit | Model SC – MCI40 and SC – MCI40 – WC



Version 810900B March 2008

STAR COOL
... Cool Thinking!

Preface

This version of the manual is dated March 2008, edited by Maersk Container Industri AS.
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This user's manual is valid for software version 0240 or newer versions.
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Model version

This manual is valid for

Model	SC - MCI40 and SC - MCI40 – WC
Release Date	01.03.2008
Part number	810210A and 810200B.
Software version:	0240 - 0249

Warnings

Do not operate or maintain this refrigeration unit until you have familiarized yourself completely with the equipment and operating of this unit by reading the instruction in this manual.

Do not perform any welding on the unit before disconnecting the power plug.

Disconnect main power supply to unit before inspecting the interior of the controller box.

The unit is charged with R134a and ester oil BSE 55. Do not use any other refrigerant or oil.

Do not use contaminated refrigerant or oil.

Do not release R134a into the atmosphere. Use recovery equipment according to present legislation.

During maintenance please observe that R134a is operating with high and low temperatures in combination with high pressures, which may cause personal injuries if not handled properly.

During recovery and maintenance of R134a unit personal protection equipment has to be worn.

Do not trap any liquid refrigerant inside pipes during soldering work. This may lead to explosion of pipe.

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Legend

Short name	Name
AirEx	Air Exchange
Alarm	Alarm
AKS	Danfoss pressure transmitter
Bat	Battery
CalAex	Calibration value AirEx
CalUs1	Calibration USDA sensor 1
CalUs2	Calibration USDA sensor 2
CalUs3	Calibration USDA sensor 3
CalCar	Calibration Cargo sensor
CapAct	Actual capacity
CapReq	Requested capacity
Com	Communication
ComQ	Communication Quality FC
Cpr	Compressor
CT	Cold Treatment
FC	Frequency Converter
Fcpr	Compressor Frequency
FcprAct	Compressor Frequency actual
FcprReq	Compressor Frequency requested
Flower	Compressor Frequency min.
Fpower	Power supply Frequency converter
Fref	Compressor Frequency requested
Fupper	Compressor Frequency max.
Gear	Gear
Gnd	Ground
Hevap	Evaporator Heater
I1	Current Phase 1
I2	Current Phase 2
I3	Current Phase 3
Idc	Current in DC Frequency Converter
Ifc	Current in AC Compressor Motor
IceMas	Theoretical Ice mass in Evaporator
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MaxInt	Max. internal temp. controller
Mcpr	Compressor Motor
McOH	Condenser Motor Over Heat
Mcond	Condenser Motor
Mevap	Evaporator Motor
Mevap1	Evaporator Motor 1
Mevap2	Evaporator Motor 2
Mevap1OH	Evaporator Motor 1 overheat
Mevap2OH	Evaporator Motor 2 overheat
MTS	Multi Temperature Settings
NSK	SAGInoMIYA pressure transmitter
OprMod	Operation Mode
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
Pdis	Discharge Pressure
Pfc	Power used by Frequency Coverter
PhDir	Phase Direction
Psuc	Suction Pressure
Ptot	Power Total
PTI	Pre Trip Inspection
PTI Short	Pre Trip Inspection Short
Pwr	Power
RH	Relative Humidity
RHset	Humidity Setpoint
RMM	Remote Monitoring Modem (powerline communication)
SHTV	Superheat Thermo Valve
Shp	High pressure switch
SHReq	Superheat Requested
T0	Calculated Evaporator Temperature
Tact	Actual Temperature
Tamb	Ambient Temperature
TC	Calculated condenser Temperature
Tcargo	Cargo Temperature
Tdis	Discharge Temperature
Tevap	Evaporator Temperature
Tfc	Frequency converter Temperature
Tint	Tinternal (controller board)
Tret	Return Air Temperature
Tset	Temperature Setpoint
Tsuc	Suction Temperature
Tsup	Supply Air Temperature
Tsup1	Supply Air Temperature 1
Tsup2	Supply Air Temperature 2
Tusda1	USDA 1 Temperature
Tusda2	USDA 2 Temperature
Tusda3	USDA 3 Temperature
U12	Voltage Phase 1-2
U13	Voltage Phase 1-3
U23	Voltage Phase 2-3
U/f	Voltage/frequency ratio
Ubat	Battery voltage
Udc	DC voltage in Frequency Converter
Umean	Mean Voltage = (L1+L2+L3)/3
Umotor	Mean Voltage Compressor Motor
Veco	Economizer Valve
Vexp	Expansion Valve
Vhg	Hotgas Valve
Warn	Warning

Prefix	Description
F	Frequency
H	Heater
I	Current
M	Motor
P	Pressure
Q	Power
RH	Relative humidity
S	Switch / contact / key
SH	Super heat
T	Temperature
T0	Saturated suction temperature
U	Voltage
V	Valve

Contraction	Full name
Amb	Ambient
Bat	Battery
Cond	Condenser
Cpr	Compressor
Dis	Discharge
Eco	Economizer
Evap	Evaporator
Fc	Frequency converter
Motor	Compressor motor
Pwr	Power
Ret	Return
Suc	Suction
Sup	Supply

Suffix	Specification
Act	Actual
In	Input
OH	Overheat
Out	Output
Req	Requested
Set	Setpoint

General description

The STAR COOL units, models SC - MCI40 and SC - MCI40 - WC are electric powered picture frames, cooling and heating units operating on refrigerant R134a.
The unit is designed to maintain cargo temperatures in a range from –30°C (-22°F) to +30°C (86°F).
The unit is designed to operate in ambient temperatures from –30°C (-22°F) to +50°C (122°F).
The outer front frame is constructed of marine grade aluminium, 5000 and 6000 series, designed to serve adequately as the container end wall.
The rear bulkhead is made of food-approved material.
The unit is designed to operate with satisfaction under sea going and environmental conditions as specified below:

- Salt –laden air, sea spray and high humidity.
- Rolling: Amplitude of 30°each side, period of 13 seconds.
- Pitching: Amplitude of 6° each side, period of 8 seconds.
- Permanent list: 15° on each side.
- Shock: 2g horizontal and 5g vertical.
- Vibrations: Of the types encountered on ships, trucks and rails.

The unit consists of the following modules. Please see exploded view.

- Frame module
- Condenser / compressor module
- Evaporator module
- Evaporator fan module

The cooling system of the unit is equipped with a two – stage compressor, electrically driven through a FC.

The cooling system is also equipped with an economizer, which performs the task of sub-cooling the liquid from receiver to evaporator, thereby increasing the cooling capacity of the cooling unit. The evaporator and economizer are controlled by electronic expansion valves.

The equipment is designed to operate on a nominal 400/460V AC, 3 phase, 50/60 Hz, primary power source.
An integrated dual winding transformer supplies the control circuit voltage. One winding for 24V AC and another for 18V AC converted to 24V DC in the controller. The output voltage is dependent on supply.
An automatic system, power supply sensing and correction, is provided to ensure the correct direction of rotation for the fan motors. This is done regardless of the incoming phase sequence from the primary power supply, provided that all fan motors are wired correctly.

An optional water-cooled condenser is mounted in series with the air-cooled condenser. This water-cooled condenser allows operation of unit below deck, where no air ventilation is possible, provided that water connections are present.

The unit is controlled by an electronic controller manufactured by Lodam Electronics, controlling the supply temperature probe in chilled mode (temperature setting above or equal to –5°C (14°F)) and the return temperature in the frozen mode (temperature setting below –5°C (14 °F)). Controller accuracy is ±0.25°C (±0.45°F).
The unit can operate the evaporator fans in low speed and high speed. From the controller display, Normal or Economy mode can be selected under operation menu.
In economy mode the fans allways run on low speed. In normal mode the fan speed can run in high or low speed depending on running conditions.

The air from the unit is delivered to the bottom of the container, with return air through the top of the evaporator coil section (bottom air delivery).

The unit is equipped with a de-humidification function controlled by the electronic controller of

the unit. The humidity setpoint can be set in the range from 95 – 65% (or 50 % with closed ventilation) RH. The unit can control to the lowest level. The de-humidification function is active as long as the temperature control is in set point range. The unit is equipped with heating elements, mounted under the evaporator coil, for the de-humidification.
The de-humidification system is also active in economy mode.

The unit is equipped with a dual system for defrosting. There is installed a hot – gas valve, in the refrigeration system, for hot – gas defrosting of the evaporator coil. Furthermore the heating elements, mounted under the evaporator coil, are energized during defrost.
This dual system for defrosting ensures a fast defrost sequence and thereby only a very small input of heat to the container. This results in very small temperature variations for the transported cargo, after a defrost sequence.
The dual system for defrost also ensures an even distribution of heat to the evaporator coil. The result of this is that there is no building up of ice in corners or other places of the evaporator coil.
The two defrost systems, hot – gas and heating elements, are independent. This ensures a defrost sequence to be carried out, even with one system failing.
A demand defrost system is integrated in the software ensuring that the evaporator coil will not ice up.

The unit is equipped with a datalogger incorporated in the controller.

The logging interval is in pre-defined intervals, 15, 30, 60 or 120 minutes.
The logging of the USDA – sensors (3 pieces) and Cargo - sensor is done with an interval of one hour according to USDA requirements. With a logging interval of one hour, there is storage capacity for 365 days of temperature loggings.
Datalogger accuracy is ±0.25°C (±0.45°F).
The data – log can be retrieved with a PC – system Starview and Psion Logman, via high-speed serial communication port.
The controller has a battery back – up system for the datalogger, which after power switch off of the unit continues logging in battery mode 120 times and then stops.
The controller is prepared for communication with Remote Monitoring Modem (RMM), according to ISO standard 10368, for monitoring at the ship bridge or control room.
Events + Alarms and Short Log can be retrieved by Refcon, Logman, StarView and can be viewed by Refcon, LogView and StarView.
Extended Log can only be retrieved by Logman and StarView and shown in LogView and StarView.

Function description

Start-up procedure

The start-up procedure ensures that the system is started safely after the following events:
- Unit has been out of use
- Main failures
- Defrosting
- PTI test
- Service mode
- Alarm mode

The start-up procedure has 5 modes:
1. Initialize: Self check controller.
2. Stabilize: The evaporator fan operates at high speed to ensure that temperature sensors are at current temperature.
3. Crank case heating: If Tamb is lower than 2°C (36°F) heat is applied until Tfc is above 12°C (54°F).
4. Transmitter check: To ensure that the correct pressure sensor is monted and that suction gas will be free of liquid during use.
5. Terminate: Switching to normal temperature and valve regulation.

Climate Control Function

Temperature Control

This function incorporates the container temperature controller.

The function has 2 modes: Chill and Frozen.
- Chill
  If Tset more than (>) -5°C (23°F) the chill mode is activated and Tact = Tsup.
- Frozen
  If Tset is less than or equal to (≤) -5°C (23°F) the frozen mode is activated and Tact = Tret.

The value the Tset limit is dependend on software version.

This function has four modes: Pull down, Pull up, Cool, and Heat.

Pull Down / Pull Up mode:
In Pull Up and Pull Down mode no in-range alarm is given.
Upon start-up, defrost or another mode deactivating temperature control (e.g. manual, set-point alternation, PTI) the temperature control is set to Pull Down or Pull Up mode depending on Tact being above or below Tset.
As long as temperature is not within Tset +/- ranges, the function remains in CoolPullDown or HeatPullUp mode. If temperature is within range, the green "IN-RANGE" indicator light starts flashing. When the temperature has been within Tset +/- ranges for 30 min. the green "IN-RANGE" indicator light is constant on.
Cool / Heat mode:
Temperature is within Tset +/- ranges and the green "IN-RANGE" indicator light is constant on.
If temperature is in out-of-range condition for more than 2 hours, the IN-RANGE indicator lights start flashing. After 4 hours out-of-range condition, an in-range alarm is set.
On the basis of Tact and Tset the function calculates the requested capacity (CapReq) value by means of a PID controller. CapReq is the desired chilling / heating capacity. CapReq value can range from –100% to +100%. –100% being maximum cooling and +100% being maximum heating.

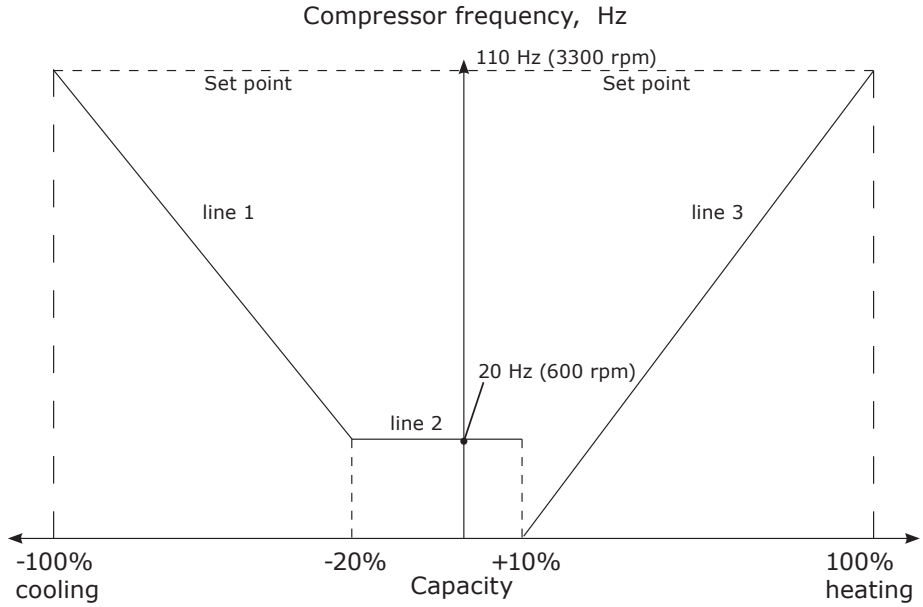
Capacity Control and Limiter

On the basis of requested capacity this function determines operation mode and actions of the individual system components (compressor, valves, heating elements) and ensures that compressor minimum off time is observed.
This function has 5 gears (modes). On the basis of requested capacity, the gear is determined.
Compressor frequency is directly dependent upon current mode. Evaporator heater, on the other hand, is gear independent.
There is overlap over the modes to maintain slow mode shifting.

Gear	Function
Off	Everything is turned off.
Start up	If cooling is required, the FC is starting at default frequency before shifting to correct cooling mode.
PWM	On/Off regulation of compressor.
CoolEco	Maximum cooling capacity with use of economizer.
Heat	Only the heaters are used. May also be active in hotgas mode.
Defrost	Heaters are always used and hotgas valve is used if ambient temperature is above 5°C (41°F).

The capacity of the unit is controlled between maximum cooling capacity (-100% capacity) and maximum heating capacity (+100% capacity). This is done by regulation of the compressor speed by means of the FC and the hotgas valve for minimum capacity control or on/off regulation. In maximum capacity (+100% capacity) the unit uses the heating elements, by means of pulse width modulation, to control the capacity.

Below figure indicates the ranges for the capacity and compressor speed (frequency).



Line 1: The area where cooling is requested, controlled by the frequency converter.
Line 2: The area where the compressor is on/off regulated (or hotgas regulated (older than 0241)
Line 3: The area where heating is requested, controlled by pulsing of heating elements.

The limiter function secures that the controller operates with valid settings to protect the unit in order to maintain the conditions for the cargo. To maintain the set point temperature, capacity control constantly monitors and adjusts the capacity. The limiter acts as a brake to the capacity change requests from capacity control and thereby controlling how fast the capacity can change, so that safe operation of the unit constantly is ensured.
The limiter monitors the following parameters from the unit and generates a limiter factor for each:

- IFC, to limit the maximum current draw from the FC.
- TFC, to limit the maximum internal FC temperature.
- Tc, to limit the maximum condenser pressure (and temperature).
- T0, to ensure a minimum evaporator pressure.
- Teco, to ensure a minimum middle pressure in the compressor.

The largest of the factors is used as the active limiter. If the limiter factor is higher than the requested capacity change, the capacity is actually reduced instead of increased.
If for example the ambient temperature is very high, the requested capacity may increase the FC temperature over its limits and so the limiter will reduce the capacity until a safe and stable operation condition for the FC has been reached.

Expansion Valve

This function ensures optimum evaporator superheat (SH) and calculates the percentage of opening (SHVod) and controls the valve. This function is active during compressor operation. Valve is closed during compressor turn off.

Expansion valve function includes the following sub-functions:

- MSS (Minimum Stable Superheat search).
- Superheat control.
- MOP (Maximum Operating Pressure).

MSS
This function searches for minimum stable superheat within the ranges SHmin and SHmax. With a stable T0, SHset is reduced and with an unstable T0, SHset is raised.
SHact: = Tsuc – T0

Superheating
Function output is the expansion valve opening rate (Vexp).
At start-up the opening rate is 0%.
The electronic expansion valve is an on/off valve controlled on the basis of opening rate with a constant cycle time.

MOP function
The MOP function prevents the suction pressure from getting too high.

Economizer Valve

This function ensures optimum subcooling of liquid to the evaporator and cooling of the FC.
In addition, the cooling capacity is increased, COP is enhanced and compressed gas temperature is reduced.
Function output is the economizer valve opening rate (Veco).

The economizer control has two modes:
· Superheat control
· FC cooler.

Superheat control
Valve opening rate control is based on calculations.

FC cooler
This function is active during compressor operation.

Dehumidification

The dehumidification function dehumidifies air in the container by means of a heater.
This function is can only be activated if the temperature control function is active.

Dehumidification is achieved by decreasing evaporator surface temperature.
This is done through activation of the heater and letting the temperature control increase cooling capacity resulting in an evaporator temperature descending.

This function has 3 modes:
Off
Active
Override

Dehumidification: Off
The dehumidification function is in the OFF position.

Dehumidification: Active
The heater (Hevap) is activated when RH is more than (>) RHSet and deactivated when RH is less than (<) RHSet – 3%.
The humidity set point can be set in the range 50% to 95% relative humidity. The range 50% to 64% is only possible with no fresh air - evap. ventilation in low speed. The range 65% - 95% is possible to run with fresh air - evap. ventilation in high speed.

Dehumidification: Override
Accessing override mode if:
- Cooling demand exceeds 80% capacity.
- Large demand for heating.
- PTI
- A fatal alarm is active.
- When operating without FC.
- Manual operation is active.
- Defrosting

Other comments

The dehumidification icon is shown in the display even if override is active.
The heat icon follows the current state of the heater.

Condenser Fan

Condenser fan control will reduce condenser pressure through condenser ventilation.
The condenser pressure control also monitors the compressor outlet pressure in case of water-cooling.
This function is activated when control is being in the automatic mode.

Condenser pressure control has two primary modes:
Air-cooled
Water-cooled

Air-cooled
In the air-cooled mode ventilation takes place in the following way:
Depending on the compressor outlet pressure, the fan is Off or runs in 2 different speeds: High and Low.
The fan runs in 4 modes: Off, low-speed, high-speed and a cyclus shifting between high and low-speed in two minutes intervals.
If Tamb is more than (>) 48°C (118°F) or the compressor outlet pressure remains constantly high, the condenser fan constantly runs at high speed.

Water-cooled
If the condenser fan is constantly on for more than 1 hour, an alarm will be given.
The fan runs in 4 modes: Off, low-speed, high-speed and a cyclus shifting between high and low-speed in two minutes intervals.

Evaporator Fan

The evaporator fan function ensures correct fan speed (high or low).
The function is active in the automatic mode.

This function has 2 modes:
Normal
Economy

Normal
Low speed when: In the frozen mode or
- Tset is more than or equal (≥) to 0°C (32°F)
- No fresh air exchange
- Dehumidification is turned off

Otherwise high speed

Economy
The fans run at a constant low speed.

Economy mode is switched on by the operator.

Defrost Function

Defrost function ensures regular evaporator defrosting. The function is active in automatic mode.

The defrost function has 4 modes:
Wait
Initialize
Execute
Terminate
Wait

In the wait mode the time is refreshed for the next defrost provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
· Compressor is running
· T0 is less than (<) T0min.

Wait mode termination can be due to:
· Calculated ice amount in the evaporator is above critical level (Demand defrost)
· Defrosting action initiated manually (Manual defrost initiation)

Initialize
Wait until condenser temperature is above 50°C (122°F), however no more than 300 sec.

Execute
In this mode the actual evaporator defrosting takes place:
A Defrost start event is made in the trip log.
Cooling system termination results in compressor initiation, only ramp up mode is executed.
Evaporator fan is stopped.
Evaporator and tray heating elements are turned on.
Compressor runs at a constant frequency at 83% of full speed.
Expansion valve control is deactivated.
Hotgas valve is used to heat the evaporator from the inside with the hot gas from the compressor.

Evaporator defrosting terminates when evaporator temperature, Tevap, is above defrost termination temperature for 2 min. or upon elapse of max. defrost time.
A defrost stop event is made in the data log with the current interval and Tevap temperature.

Terminate
Terminate mode is divideable into two parts:
· Evaporator re freezing preventing remaining water drops on evaporator from blowing into container upon evaporator fan initiation.
· Termination ensuring low evaporator fan speed to prevent shock boiling and to ensure that the temperature controller takes over in a controlled way.
After termination, the unit continues normal operation again with the same setpoint temperature as before defrost start.

General information
If the Tevap sensor is not ok, adaptive defrosting uses a reduced defrost interval compared to normal calculated defrost intervals.
Set-point alteration leads to a new calculated defrost interval, and defrost starts when the defrost criteria is reached.
With manual defrost initiation the current defrost interval is set to default defrost interval.

Manual defrost termination
Upon manual defrost termination, termination state is entered. No adaptive adjustment takes place when defrosting is manually initiated.

Regarding user interface
Defrost icon is displayed during defrost function execution.

Other comments
If service mode or PTI mode is selected during a defrost, the defrost mode is terminated and the time for the next defrosting is set to the preset value as if a normal defrost end had occurred.

If the unit is shut off for some reason during a defrost and the power disappears for less than (<) 12 hours, the unit will start and try to finish the defrost again when the power returns.
If the unit is shut off for more than 12 hours, the active defrost is terminated and the defrost function enters the wait state.

QUEST (optional)

QUEST is a program based on a fixed protocol designed to reduce the energy consumption of the unit, when operating in the interval -1°C to +30°C (30°F to 86°F). This energy saving is mainly obtained by regulating the compressors on/off time and the evaporator fan speed.

Please note that when Tsup is in in the range -1°C to +15°C (30°F to 59°F) its value can vary -2°C - +1°C (28°F to 34°F) from setpoint.
Please note that when Tsup is in in the range +15°C to +30°C (30°F to 86°F) its value can vary -4°C - +1°C (25°F to 34°F) from setpoint.

Quest is, as default, set to either **AUTO** or **OFF** depending on customer requirements.

To deactivate QUEST:

1. Press
2. Use or to select O02 QUEST and press
3. Select "OFF" by using or and press

To activate QUEST:

1. Press
2. Use or to select O02 QUEST and press
3. Select "AUTO" by using or and press

If O02 is empty, QUEST is not installed.
Star Cool is responsible for that the QUEST function is operating within the parameters and the running pattern defined by the protocol. Star Cool is however not liable for any consequent damages caused by the QUEST functionality.

Tests

The unit has 2 (3) test functions:
· Function test.
· PTI (Pre-Trip Inspection) test.
· PTI short (optional)
The PTI test is a function test followed by a capacity test where the requested temperature must be reached within the time limit.

At test initiation an event is generated in the log.

During function and PTI test the normal alarm system remains active. If an alarm is triggered during test operation, it appears in the display and will be written in the log as it is the case during normal operation.
In case of a fatal alarm during testing the test is terminated and the unit remains off.

Function or PTI sub-test failure causes an alarm "PTI FAILURE" to be generated.
In case of Function or PTI sub-test pass an event, "Test status" is displayed.
For more information, please see event list.

Clear the alarm list before starting a test. If there should be any active alarms in the alarm list when a function or a PTI test is started, the test will always fail even if all the individual test steps PASS without failures.

PTI menu has a primary status and a status for each sub-test with own indexes.
Only the primary status for a PTI test is memorized when supply voltage is removed.
When PTI is initiated a Trip start is set in the data log.

Function test

Function test is a unit component test. (Non destructive)
Test is based on a GO/NO GO procedure. All tests must be executed without failure one by one for the function test result to be PASS.
Note: The tests can also be performed individually

Function test includes the following items:
1. PTI – init
2. Controller test
3. Power check
4. Evaporator fan (Mevap)
5. Condenser fan (Mcond)
6. Heating element (Hevap and Htray)
7. Probe check (not implemented in ver. 0240)
8. Compressor/FC/valve test (Vexpansion, Vhotgas and Veconomizer)
9. Test completion / status

NOTE: At ambient temperature above 40°C (104°F) and below –20°C (-4°F) the unit has to be running in normal operating mode at setpoint of 0°C (32°F) for of 10 minutes with compressor running before executing a function test or PTI test.
The reason for this is to ensure correct function of unit during PTI test or function test.

PTI Test:
The purpose of the PTI test is to verify the presence of cooling performance.
The test is based on a GO/NO GO procedure. All tests must be executed without failure one by one for the PTI test results to be PASS.
PTI test includes the following test items:

Full PTI

1. Function test
2. 5°C (41°F) test
3. 0°C (32°F) test
4. -18°C (-0.4°F) test
5. Defrosting
6. Test completion / status

Short PTI

Short PTI includes the following test items:
1. Function test
2. 5°C (41°F) test
3. 0°C (32°F) test
4. Defrosting
5. Test completion / status

Data Log

The controller has a data log to record operation of the unit. The data log includes 4 items:
- Data.
- Extended data.
- Alarms.
- Event data.

The logged data in the data log can be seen:
- On the display menu L01, the viewable temperatures are listed.
- On the display menu L03, the logged temperatures can be viewed graphically.
- Retrieved via the program RefCon and the RMM modem and the powerline.
- Retrieved via a program, LogMan, on a PSION pda using the retriever socket.

· Retrieved via the StarView program using the retriever socket.

When an alarm is activated it triggers a complete log, however max. one per 15 min.
The datalogger can hold approximately 10.000 logs or more than 1 year of loggings with default logging interval of one log per hour.
The following tables show retrievables with Starview and Psion Logman software:

File Download Info			
F1		Signature	Header
F2		Container ID	
F3		Controller ID	
F4		Controller Software	
F5		Retriever Software	
F6		Extraction date	
F7		Comments	
Data log			
D1	DT	Date	Stamp
D2		Time	
D3		Log Type [Event, Data, Log]	
D4		Event ID	Events + Alarms
D5		Param. 1	
D6		Param. 2	
D7		Param. 3	
D8		Param. 4	
D9		Param. 5	
D10	Tsup	Supply Air Temperature [°C]	Short Log
D11	Tret	Return Air Temperature [°C]	
D12	Tusda1	USDA 1 Temperature [°C]	
D13	Tusda2	USDA 2 Temperature [°C]	
D14	Tusda3	USDA 3 Temperature [°C]	
D15	Tcargo	Cargo Temperature [°C]	
D16	Tset	Temperature Set Point [°C]	
D17	Humidity	Relative Humidity [%]	
D18	AirEx	Air Exchange [m3/h]	
D19	Psuc	Suction Pressure [BarE]	Extended Log Type 1
D20	Pdis	Discharge Pressure [BarE]	
D21	Fpower	Net frequency [Hz]	
D22	Upower	Highest power voltage of U1, U2, U3	
D23	I1	Current, Ph. 1 [A]	
D24	I2	Current, Ph. 2 [A]	
D25	I3	Current, Ph. 3 [A]	
D26	Ifc	FC current [A]	
D27	Fcpr	Compressor Frequency [Hz]	
D28	Heater	Heating element [%]	
D29	Mevap	Evaporator motor status	
D30	Mcond	Condenser motor status	
D31	Tfc	Frequency module Temperature [°C]	
D32	Tamb	Ambient Temperature [°C]	

D33	Extended Log Type 2	Extended Log Type 2
D34		
D35		
D36		
D37		
D38		
D39		
D40		
D41		
D42		
D43		

Header can be retrieved by Refcon, Logman, StarView and can be viewed in Refcon, LogView and StarView.
Extended Log Type 1 can only be retrieved by Logman and StarView and shown in LogView and StarView.
Extended Log Type 2 can only be retrieved by StarView and viewed in StarView.
StarView is the unique program designed for communication with a Star cool unit through a serial connection to a PC.

Alarm Action System (AAS)

This function defines what to do if a sensor is defect. The strategy is to substitute the missing sensors reading with the value from another sensor + a constant so that the unit can maintain its functionality with reduced precision.

Temperature control

Chill mode

Defect sensor(s)	Substitution sensor / Action	Alarm
Tsup1 (2)	Tact = Tsup2 (1)	
Tsup1 and Tsup2	Tact = Tret + constant	611, Too many sensor err
Tsup1, Tsup2 and Tret	Tact = Tevap + constant	
Tsup1, Tsup2, Tret and Tevap	**	600, No control sensor

Freeze mode

Defect sensor(s)	Substitution sensor / Action	Alarm
Tret	Tact = Tevap + constant	
Tret and Tevap	Tact = Tsup1 + constant	611, Too many sensor err
Tret, Tevap and Tsup1	Tact = Tsup2 + constant	
Tret, Tevap, Tsup1 and Tsup2	**	600, No control sensor

** = no more available sensors for substitution.

Expansion valve control

Defect sensor(s)	Substitution sensor / Action	Alarm
Psuc	Emergency injection	611, Too many sensor err
Tsuc	Emergency injection	611, Too many sensor err

Condenser fan control

Defect sensor(s)	Substitution sensor / Action	Alarm

Pdis	Start up: Condenser fan speed = slow Chill/Freeze mode: Condenser fan speed depends on ambient temperature.	
Tamb	Tamb = Tinternal	
Tret, Tevap and Tsup1	Tact = Tsup2 + constant	
Tamb and Tinternal	Tcmin	

Dehumidification control

If dehumidification is active:

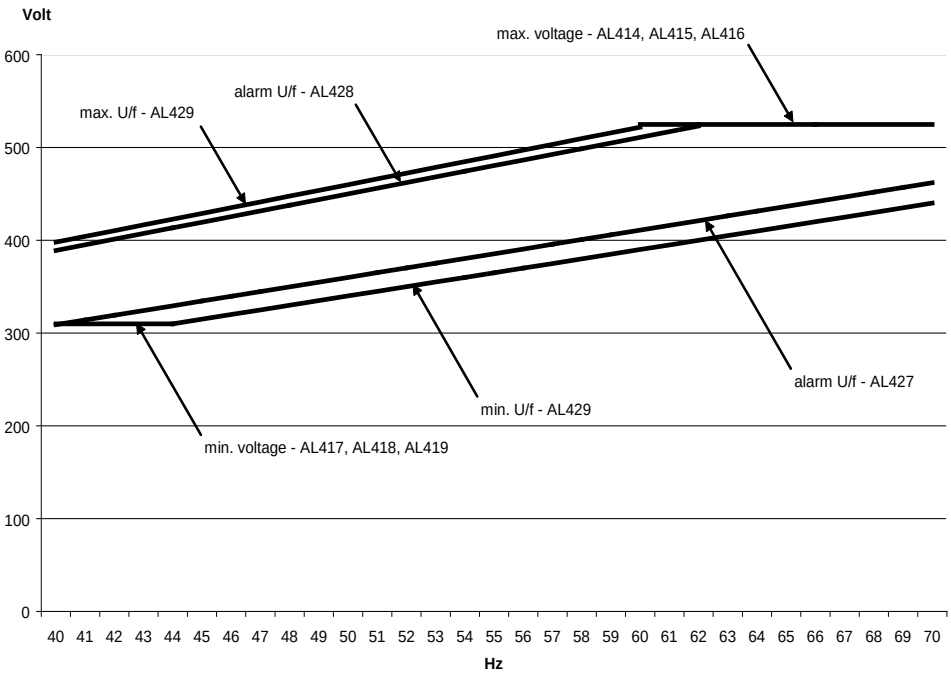
Defect sensor(s)	Substitution sensor / Action	Alarm
RH	Stop dehumidification	614, Humidity deactivated

Defrost control

Defect sensor(s)	Substitution sensor / Action	Alarm
Tevap	Tsuc	
Tc	Tc = constant	
Psuc(T0)	T0 = Tevap	
Psuc (T0) and Tevap	Only electrical defrosting. T0 = constant	
Tsuc	Only electrical defrosting T0 = constant	
Tamb	Tcontrol + constant	
Tamb and Tinternal	Always electrical defrosting	

Electrical control

Following graphical illustration shows the accepted volt/Hz range and the set off values for the alarms AL 414 (**Fatal Alarm**), AL 415 (**Fatal Alarm**), AL 416 (**Fatal Alarm**), AL 417, AL 418, AL 419, AL 427, AL 428 and AL 429 (**Fatal Alarm**), based on the table below



Frequency (f) [Hz]	AL417, AL418, AL419 Min. voltage (U) [V]	AL 429 at voltage (U) [V] Fatal Alarm	AL 427 at voltage (U) [V]	AL 428 at voltage (U) [V]	AL 429 at voltage (U) [V] Fatal Alarm	Al414, AL415, AL416 Max. voltage (U) [V] Fatal Alarm
40	310		309	389	398	525
41	310		314	395	404	525
42	310		319	401	410	525
43	310		324	407	417	525
44	310	310	329	413	423	525
45	310	315	335	420	429	525
46	310	320	340	426	435	525
47	310	325	345	432	441	525
48	310	330	350	438	448	525
49	310	335	355	444	454	525
50	310	340	360	450	460	525
51	310	345	365	456	466	525
52	310	350	370	462	472	525
53	310	355	375	468	479	525
54	310	360	380	474	485	525
55	310	365	386	481	491	525
56	310	370	391	487	497	525
57	310	375	396	493	503	525
58	310	380	401	499	510	525
59	310	385	406	504,9	516	525
60	310	390	411	511	522	525
61	310	395	416	517		525
62	310	400	421	523		525
63	310	405	426			525
64	310	410	431			525
65	310	415	437			525
66	310	420	442			525
67	310	425	447			525
68	310	430	452			525
69	310	435	457			525
70	310	440	462			525

Refrigeration system data

Refrigerant charge, R134a

4.5 kg, with water cooled and non-water cooled condenser

General specification

Total unit weight	460 kg or 420 kg or 415 kg dependend on model		
Dimensions	Height: 2235 mm	Width: 2025 mm	
Noise level	Less than 75 db(A) in 250 Hz band. Measured 1.5 m in front of unit and 1.2 m above the ground, with the unit operating at 50 Hz.		

Compressor – motor assembly

Manufacturer	Bitzer
Type	Semi – hermetic two-stage reciprocating
Number of cylinders	2 Low stage cylinders 2 High stage cylinders
Speed	Variable, FC controlled
Model	S4BCF – 5.2Y.
Nominal power	5.5 kW
Compressor oil type	Reniso Triton SEZ 55 or equivalent
Compressor oil quantity	1.5 liter
Compressor housing	Sea water resistant aluminium, unpainted
Weight	58 Kg

Frequency converter (FC)

Manufacturer	Danfoss
Type	FCM 375
Frequency range	15 – 110 Hz (450 – 3300 rpm)
Converter housing	Sea water resistant aluminium, unpainted
Tightness	IP 54

High Pressure cut – out switch

Cut – out	22.5 BarE (326.3 psi) ± 0.7 Bar (10.2 Psi)
Cut – in	15.9 BarE (230.6 psi) ± 0.7 Bar (10.2 Psi)

Fusible plug, receiver

Blow temperature	100°C (212°F)

Economizer

Manufacturer	SWEP / WTT / Danfoss
Type	Brazed plate heat exchanger
Material	Stainless steel, AISI 316 L

Evaporator coil

Manufacturer	ECO / DunAn
Tube material	Copper, inner grooved
Fin Material	Aluminium, Hydrophilic treated
Fin spacing	3.4 mm
Attitude	45° from horizontal

Condenser coil

Manufacturer	ECO / DunAn
Tube material	Copper, inner grooved
Fin Material	Copper

Fin spacing	2.0 mm
Coating, tube/fin	Cataphoresis treatment, with additional acrylic resin

Evaporator fan

Material	Polypropylen, glass fibre reinforced
Type	Axial
Number of fans	2
Number of blades	7 / 8
Pitch	25°
Diameter	ø315 mm
Drive	Direct on motor shaft

Condenser fan

Material	Polypropylen, glass fibre reinforced
Type	Axial
Number of fans	1
Number of blades	4
Pitch	30°
Diameter	ø400 mm
Drive	Direct on motor shaft

Water cooled condenser (optional)

Operating water pressure, max.	8 BarE (115 Psi)
Water temperature, max. cooling cap.	30°C (86°F)
Water flow rate	22.7 – 30.2 l/min. (6 – 8 gal/m)
Pressure drop	0.9 Bar (13.05 Psi) – 1.2 Bar (17.4 Psi) at above flow rate
Connections	Inlet: Hansen B-66 or equivalent. Outlet: Hansen B8-HP36-VAA or equivalent.
Condenser tubing	Cu – Ni (90/10)
Water specification	Fresh water or Salt water, without free chlorine

Defrosting

Defrost initiation

- On demand defrost.

Defrosting interval

- The on demand defrost system is constantly monitoring the temperatures for the evaporator in order to prevent that the evaporator will block up with ice.
  If a blocking up of the evaporator is registered by the system, a demand defrost will be initi ated.
- The minimum time between defrost is always 4 hours, but it is adjusted to the actual set point.

Defrosting method: Hot gas, combined with electrical heaters.

Fresh air exchange

Fresh air exchange	Adjustable 0 – 220 m3/h (0 –121 CFM) at 60 Hz. adjustable by steps of 5 m3/h. Equivalent to 0 - 170 m3/h (0 –100 CFM) at 50 Hz.

Refrigeration controls

Expansion valves	2 solenoid valves, electronically controlled from controller
Filter Drier	Danfoss DML 164 with O – ring or equivalent
Hot – gas valve	Solenoid valve electronically controlled from controller
Moisture indicator	Incorporated in receiver sight glass. Material: Brass acc. to EN 12164 / CW602N.
Piping	Solid copper tubes according to EN 12735 – 1
Pipe coating	Primer: Epoxy resin zf – a120. Top coat: Polyurethane resin Hipon – 50.

Electrical data

Input power	3 x 350 V - 460 V 50Hz / 3 x 400 V - 500 V 60 Hz
Control circuit voltage AC	24 Vac Nominal (varies with power supply). 18 Vac (350 V) – 30 Vac (500 V).
Control circuit voltage DC	24 V DC Nominal (varies with power supply). 15 V DC (350 V) – 30.5 V DC (500 V).

Circuit Breaker

Main power ampere	25 A or 16 A

Contactors

Nominal	9 amp at 40°C (104°F) & 400 volt
Max	7 amp at 70°C (158°F) & 520 volt
Start current	6 x nominal

Fuses

Secondary main fuses	10 A, tube fuse
Control circuit supply	0.4 A, tube fuse
24 V AC circuit	6.3 A, tube fuse

Power plug

Type	CEE 17.4 pole, with earth. 32 amp 400/460 V / 50/60 Hz

Power Cable

Type	4 x (2.5 – 4) mm^2, 450 / 750 V, PU – sheath
Length	18 m
Colour	Yellow
Temperature Range	-37°C to +90°C (-34.6°F to 194°F)

USDA socket requirements

Location	Rear left side
Number	3 pieces + 1 cargo sensor
Type	Deutsch HD 10, female socket. Tin Plated

Evaporator fan motor

Manufacturer	Grundfos	
Type	Enclosed, non – vented, dahlander motor	
Frame size	071B14	
Shaft material	Stainless steel, X20CrNi172	
No. of motors	2	
Voltage	3 – phases, 400 / 460 Vac, 50/60 Hz	
Nominal power	0.45/0.07 kW at 460V/60 Hz	
Protection, electrical	Thermistors	
Speed	Dual – speed 3460 / 2850 rpm (60/50 Hz) 1760 / 1425 rpm (60/50 Hz)	
Rotation	Counter – clockwise, when viewed from shaft end	
Bearings	Permanently lubricated, sealed	
Bearing size	Drive end 6304 2Z C3	Non - drive end 6201 2Z C3
Bearing lubricant	Lubricant Klüberquiet BQH 72 – 102 or equivalent. Temp. range: -40°C to +140°C (-40°F to 284°F)	

Condenser fan motor

Manufacturer	Grundfos dahlander motor
Type	Enclosed, non – vented
Frame size	071B3
Shaft material	Stainless steel, X20CrNi172
No. of motors	1
Voltage	3 – phases, 400 / 460 Vac, 50/60 Hz
Nominal power	0,25/0,07 kW at 460V/60 Hz
Protection, electrical	Thermistors
Speed	Dual – speed 1740 / 1460 rpm (60/50 Hz) 870 / 730 rpm (60/50 Hz)
Rotation	Counter – clockwise, when viewed from shaft end
Bearings	Permanently lubricated, sealed

Bearing size	Drive end 6204 2Z C3	Non - drive end 6201 2Z C3
Bearing lubricant	Lubricant Klüberquiet BQH 72 – 102 or equivalent. Temp. range: -40°C to +140°C (-40°F to 284°F)	

Evaporator coil heaters

Type	ø8,5 mm in stainless steel AISI 304
Number	6
Rating	750 W each at 400V (750W ±10W)

Drain pan heaters (optional)

Type	ø8,5 mm in stainless steel AISI 304
Number	1
Rating	400 W at 400V (400W ±10W)

Temperature sensors, including USDA

Type	NTC, 10 kohm at 25°C (77°F) 10K3A1
Operating temp.	-40°C to 100°C (-40°F to 212°F)
Accuracy	±0.15°C, range -30°C to 100°C (±0.5°F, -22°F to 212°F)

Pressure transmitters

Manufacturer	Danfoss AKS 32R	SAGInoMIYA NSK
Range	0 – 32 BarE High pressure side. -1.0 – 12.0 BarE Low and intermediate pressure side	0 – 30 BarE High pressure side. -0.69 – 9.8 BarE Low and intermediate pressure side
Type	Ratiometric pressure transmitter, with sealed gauge measuring principle. ¼” in. female flare connection with deflator	

Miscellaneous

Tin plated electrical wires
Tin plated cables.
2 pieces of incorporated hinges.
2 pieces of removable evaporator hatches.
Bolts, screws and nuts in stainless steel.
Single viper peripheral seal.
Front frame is painted with polyester powder, colour Ral 9003.
Fresh air exchange is measured and logged in m3/h, definition 5 m3/h.

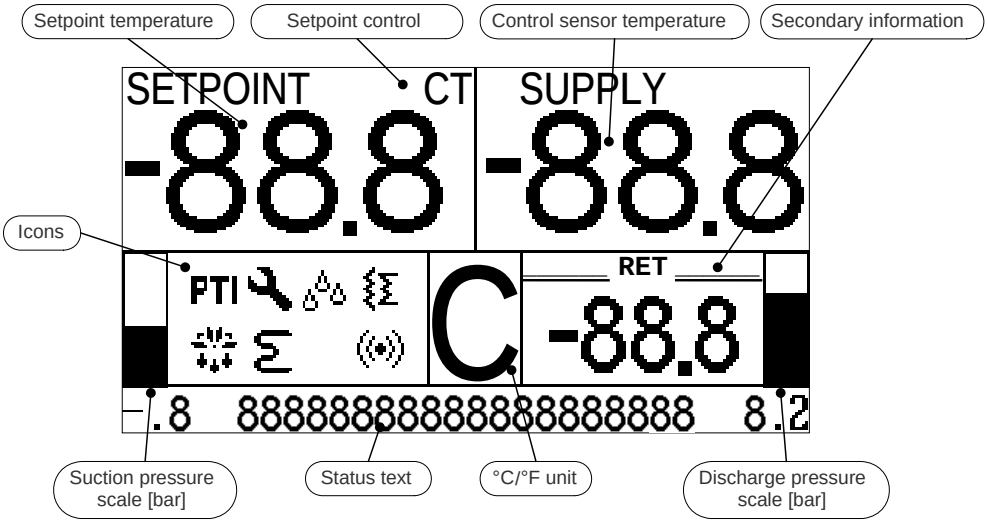
User Interface

Indicator lights

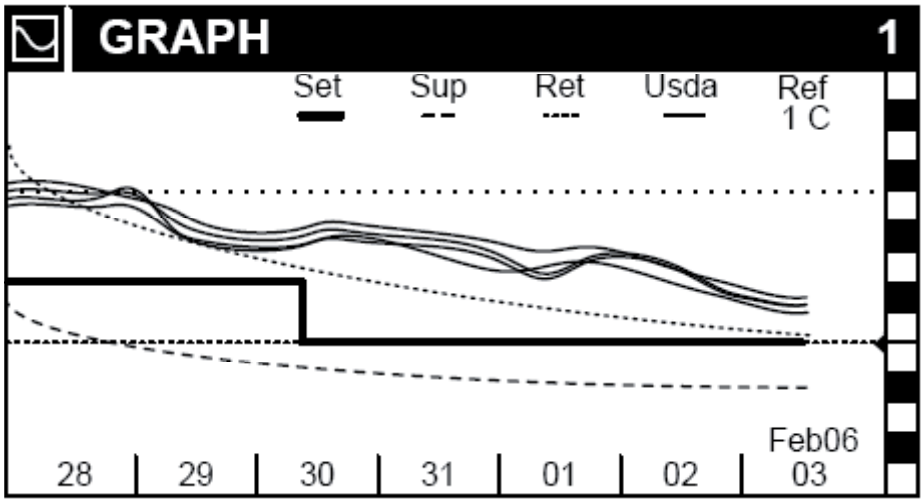
Alarm indicator light		In-range indicator light
SLOW FLASH if there are active alarms. QUICK FLASH if there are fatal alarms.	Alarm (Red) / In range (Green)	NORMAL FLASH when controlling temperature probe is inside the acceptable range Constant ON after 30 min. in-range

Both lights only active when the container is connected to a power supply line.
During power up both lights are shortly illuminated to verify their function.
A "Slow flash" is a short flash every 3 sec. A "Quick flash" is a flash every 1 sec. A NORMAL FLASH is a flash every 1½ sec.

Display

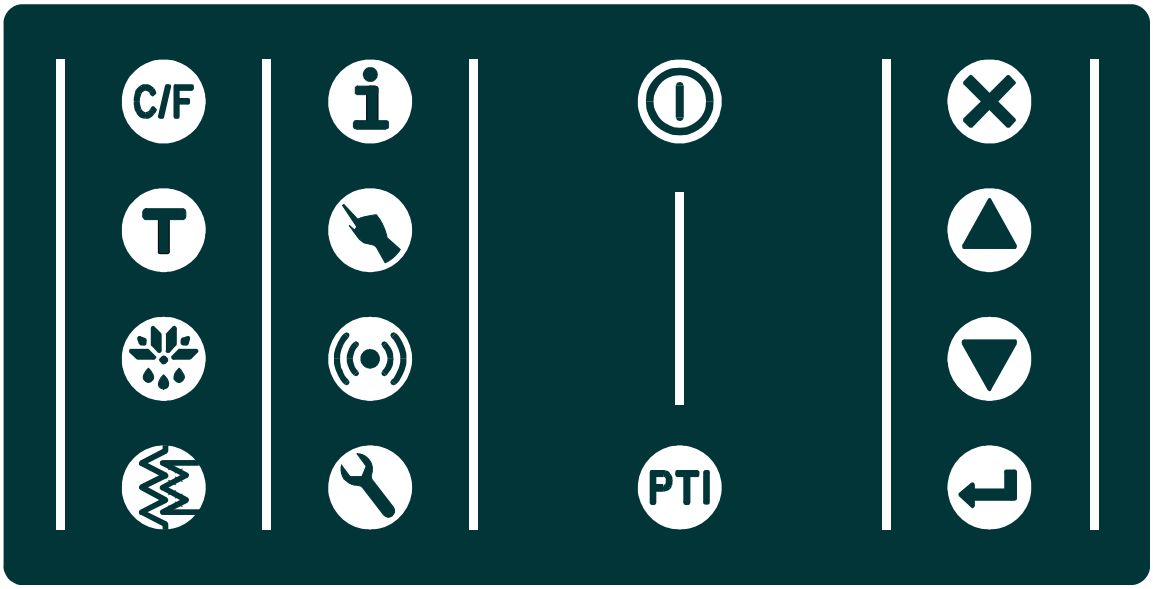


C / F	Temperature and pressure unit selection Celsius + Bar or Fahrenheit + Psi
PTI	Pre Trip Inspection or Function Test is running
	Unit is operated in service mode
	Humidity control is activated
	Water cooled condenser is activated
	Defrosting is running
	Heater element is switched on
	Alarms are present in the alarm menu
CT	Setpoint is controlled by Cold Treatment, CT program
MTS	Setpoint is controlled by Multiple Temperature Set points, MTS program



It is possible to obtain a datalog graph display (see **Datalog view** p.46)

Key pad



Navigation keys		**Use these keys to move menu display up / down and to change parameter values**
	Cancel	Leave active sub menu Cancel active parameter adjustment
	Up	Move menu one line up Increment parameter value in menu Increment setpoint on main display page
	Down	Move menu one line down Decrement parameter value in menu Decrement setpoint on main display page
	Enter	Select a sub menu Activate a function (press twice) Initiate parameter adjustment Accept parameter adjustment when done
Menu keys		**Press key to select menu display** **Press again to move menu one full page down**
	Wake-up	Turn on and off battery powered display operation No display backlight will be active

PTI	PTI	Show PRE TRIP INSPECTION menu (Start/stop test and view results)
i	Info	Show INFORMATION menu (Actual data read out)
	Operation	Show OPERATION menu (settings)
	Alarm	Show ALARM menu (View listing of present alarms)
	Service	Show SERVICE menu (Maintenance data and settings)
Function keys		**Direct activation and deactivation of commonly used functions**
C/F	Unit	As long as the button is pressed, °F is shown instead of °C and PSI is shown instead of BAR. Permanent change is not available, but requires customization
T	Toggle	Shortcut to graphical view of logged temperatures. Toggles information on some sub menus.
	Defrost	Press 3 sec. to start and stop a manual defrost cycle
	Water Cool	Press 3 sec. to activate and deactivate water cooled condenser

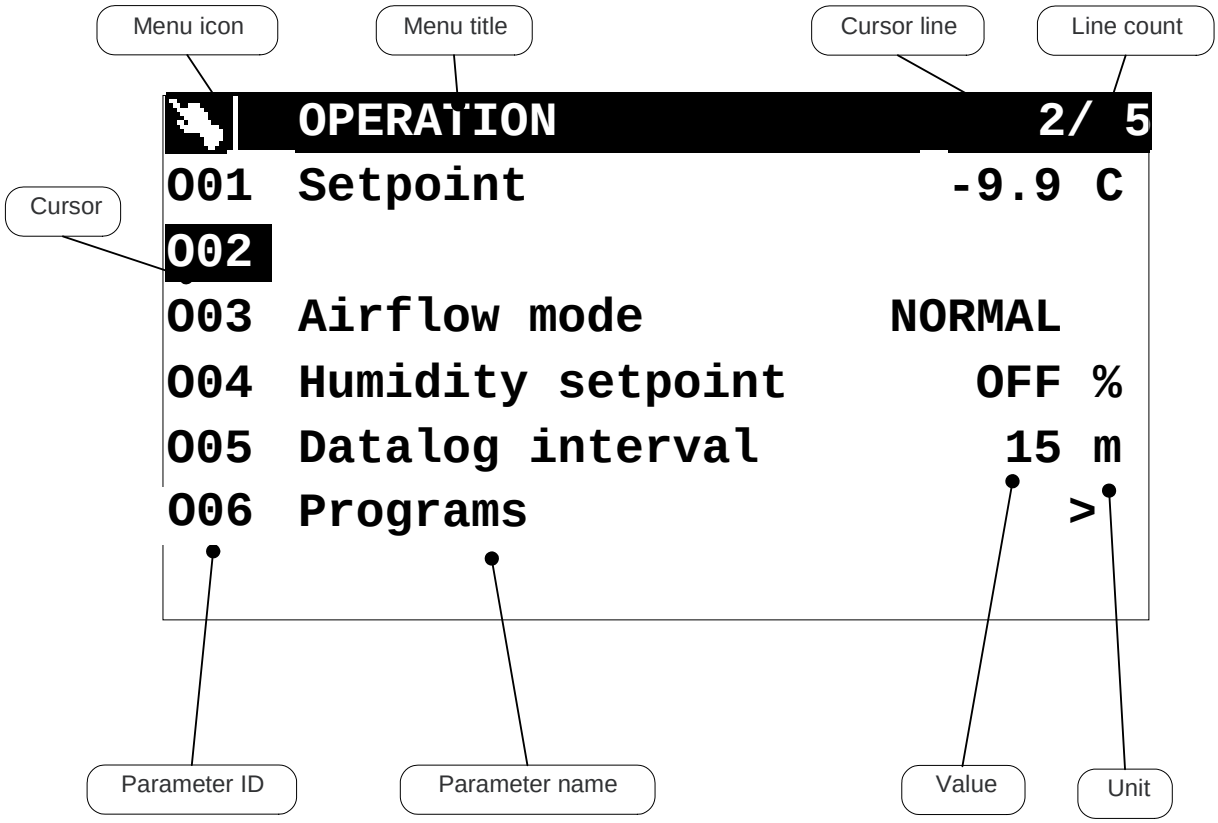
If no key is activated for a period of time, the controller will do this:

5 sec.:	Cancel active parameter adjustment
30 sec.:	Turn off battery powered display operation when not connected to a power supply line
5 min.:	Leave service mode operation and return to automatic mode
10 min.:	Return to main window in display

Menu overview

Menus are selected by pressing a menu key or by pressing the Enter key on a sub menu line shown in the display.

General Page layout



Using the cursor

The parameter ID is only used for identifying each displayed line of the menu system.
Pressing the ▲ and ▼ arrow keys will move the highlighted cursor one menu line up or down.
In the upper right corner of the display is shown the actual line number of the cursor together with the total number of lines in the current menu.

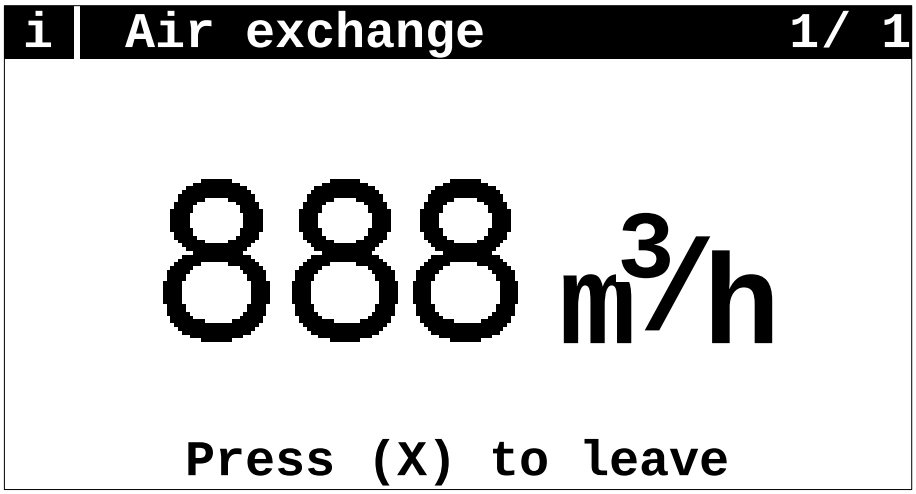
Changing a parameter value

1. First move the cursor up, press ▲ or down, press ▼ to the line of the parameter to be changed.
2. Then press the Enter ↵ key . The cursor will now highlight the parameter value instead of the ID.
3. Use the Up ▲ or Down ▼ arrow keys to increase or decrease the displayed value.
4. Accept the new parameter value by pressing the Enter key ↵ once more.
5. If not pressing any key for 5 sec. or if pressing the Cancel key ⊗, the value will not be changed.
6. The cursor returns to the ID column and can now be moved to other lines.

Activating a function

1. First move cursor Up press ▲ or Down press ▼ to the line of the function to be activated.
2. Then press the Enter key ↵. The cursor will now highlight the function value instead of the ID.
3. Do the activation by pressing the Enter key ↵ once more.
4. If not pressing any key for 5 sec. or if pressing the Cancel key ⊗, no function will be activated.
5. The cursor returns to the ID column and can now be moved to other lines.

Air exchange page

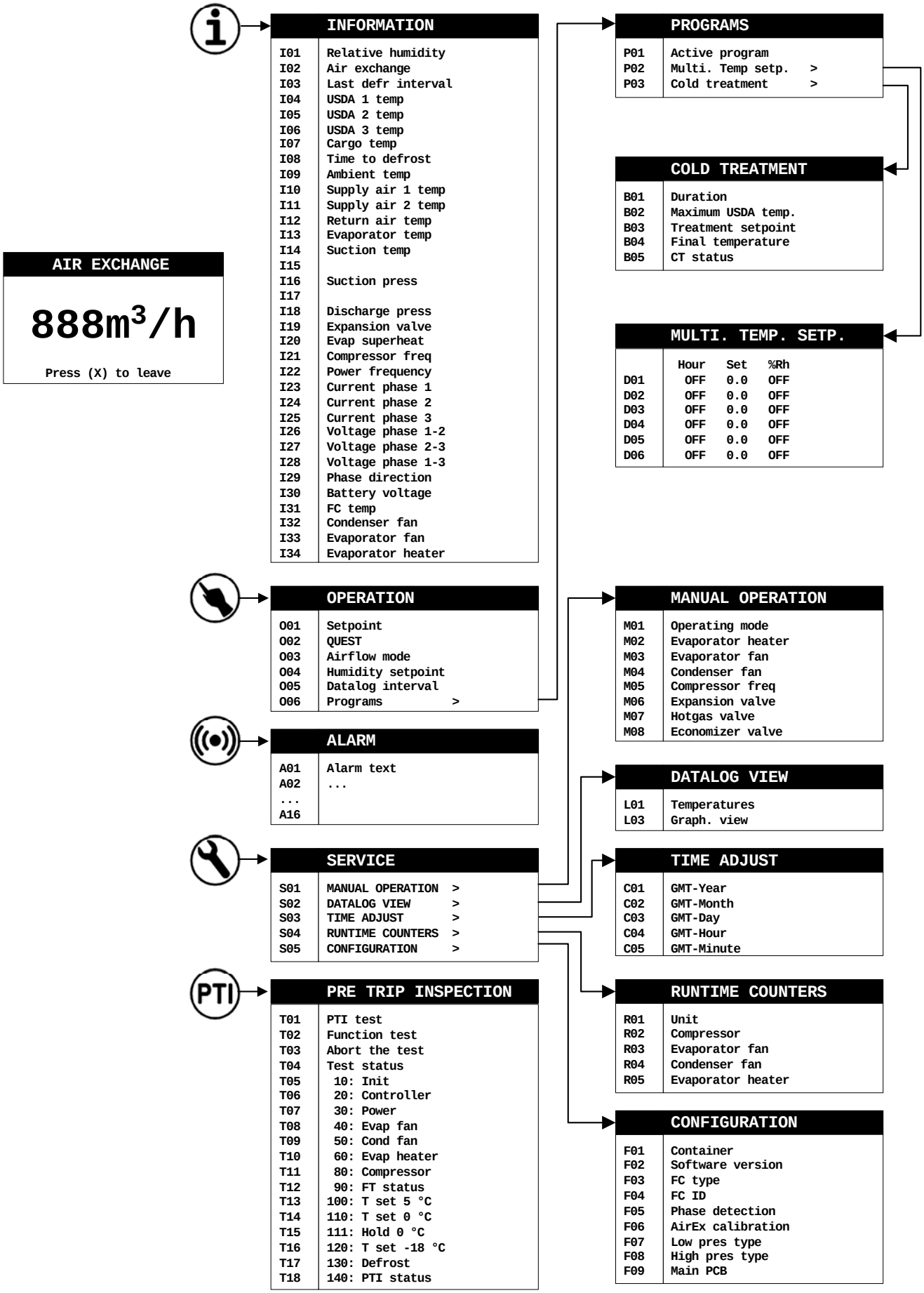


This page is automatically displayed when the user starts changing the air exchange valve position.
The display returns to the main page after 10 min. or when the Cancel key is pressed.

To view actual airflow at a different time use information menu I02

Operation

Menu Structure



General Operation

The following text is a general description of operating menus and editing parameters.

By pressing a menu key the menu is selected and its icon is illuminated.
The lower part of the display shows parameter number, parameter value and a short information text in English.
After 30 sec. with no keyboard activities, the display returns to the main display menu. By pressing ⊗
the display returns to the previous menu level in the menu structure.
If one of the other menu keys is pressed, menu selection changes.

By pressing the ▲ and ▼ keys the individual parameters are scroll able.

For parameter change, press ↵ and the parameter is highlighted in inverse writing. By pressing ▲ and ▼ keys parameter values are changeable.
When desired value is set, press ↵ to accept value and parameter is shown in normal writing again.
As long as the parameter value is shown in inverse writing, setting is erasable by pressing ⊗ and the previous parameter value is shown again.

If the keys ▲ , ▼ or ↵ are not pressed for 5 sec., setting is cancelled and the previous parameter value is shown again.

Temperature Setting

Temperature set-point adjustment is made from the operating menu.

By pressing ▲ or ▼ the set-point is adjusted 0.1°C (0.1°F) and the set-point digits are highlighted in inverse writing.
If the key is held, the set-point will automatically be incremented by 0.1°C (0.1°F) until the key is no longer held. After approximately 3 sec. the set-point will be incremented by 1°C (1°F). Upon reaching desired temperature, press ↵ and hold for 3 seconds. The set-point will be accepted and shown in normal writing again.
During inverse writing, the new temperature set-point is erasable by pressing ⊗ and the previous set-point is shown again.
If the keys ▲ , ▼ or ↵ are not pressed for 5 sec., current setting will be cancelled and previous set-point shown again.

Wake-up Mode ⏻

When no main power is present the controller is switched off.
The controller includes a battery for "Star Cool" operation when no external voltage supply is present.
For battery saving in this situation, controller will turn itself off upon disappearance of external voltage supply.
By pressing ⏻ controller is enabled and controller operation will be possible. In case of no keyboard activities for 30 sec., controller will be turned off again.
Controller may be manually turned off in this mode by pressing ⏻ again.

Contrast adjustment of the display

Press ⊗ and hold and press ▲ or ▼ to adjust the contrast of the display. This can be done both in battery mode and when main power is applied.
Make sure contrast is properly set at all times to secure readability.

PTI or Function Test Execution (PTI)

The test menu is opened by pressing (PTI). In the test menu, press keys ▲ or ▼ to scroll the menu.
For a complete PTI test START must be highlighted by pressing ↵ at menu item T01. Pressing ↵ once more initiates the test. If ↵ is not pressed within 5 sec., the controller will cancel the operation and the cursor returns to the menu item – T01.

For a short PTI test START must be highlighted by pressing ↵ at menu item T01. Press keys ▲ or ▼ to scroll the menu to select SHORT. Pressing ↵ once more initiates the test.

A complete PTI test may take several hours: First a complete function test with menu items T04 to T12 and then performance testing in menu items T13 to T17.

A short PTI takes 1.5 hours.

Function test is initiated in the same way by selecting menu T02. A function test performs menu items T04 to T12, without performance testing and takes about 10 – 15 min. to complete. The function test will continue through all the steps even if failures should occur.
A PTI or function test can be aborted at T03.

A single item can be tested by highlighting the item, ex. T09. When START is shown in inverse writing, pressing ↵ again will start the test. Only the selected item is tested.

The PTI test is automatically terminated in case of no errors. Finally, temperature set-point will be set to the same value as before test initiation.

If any error occurs during the test, alarms will be shown in the alarm list. Active alarms in the alarm list before start of the PTI test will lead to failure of the PTI test:
1. One alarm for PTI or function test failure. Status are also listed in the menu items T04 – T12(FT)/T18(PTI).
2. One or more alarms for a specific error during the test. Only listed in alarm list.

Failures found during the tests are listed in the alarm list and the results of the separate PTI test steps are in menu items T04 to T18. Alarms found are logged in the datalog.

A detailed description and trouble shooting of an alarm can be found in this manual chap. **Detailed alarm description** p.56, together with a description of the specific test alarms (**Test alarms**, p.149). When the PTI test completes or is aborted, all alarms found during the test are set inactive in the alarm list.
If the alarm list is empty, the unit is completely ok.
If the controller is switched off, only the main status of a PTI test is remembered in menu item T04.

T01 PTI test start (PTI test)

Function:

Start Pre-Trip-Inspection test run to verify full functionality of the unit and performance test at different set point temperatures.

Value:

For starting PTI test, select either NORMAL or SHORT via ▲ or ▼ and press ↵ which initiates the test.
The PTI test is automatically terminated in case of no errors. Finally, temperature set-point will be set to the same value as before test initiation.

T02 Function test start (Function test)

Function:

Start function test runs to verify full functionality of the unit without performance tests.

Value:

For starting function test, START must be highlighted by pressing ↵. Pressing ↵ once more initiates the test.

T03 Abort the running test (Abort the test)

Function:

Stop the running PTI or function- test.

Value:

To stop the running test, STOP must be highlighted by pressing ↵. Pressing ↵ once more stops the test.

T04 Test status (Test status)

Function:

Shows the status of the last/running test:

Value:

The value depends on the function running.
For PTI the values can be: "RUN" for running, "PASS" for test passed successfully, "ABORT" for test aborted by a user, "FAIL" for a failing PTI test – see the alarm list for specific reason.

T05 Test result: 10 Init (10 Init)

Function:

Shows the status of the test initialization. This test is always done

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user.

T06 Test result: 20 Controller (20 Controller)

Function:

Shows the status of the test of the controller.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 801 in **Test alarms** p.149.

T07 Test result: 30 Power (30 Power)

Function:

Shows the status of the test of power consumption/connection.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 805 in **Test alarms** p.149.

T08 Test result: 40 Evap fan (40 Evap fan)

Function:

Shows the status of the test of the evaporator fans.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 810 - 813 in **Test alarms** p.150.

T09 Test result: 50 Condenser fan (50 Cond fan)

Function:

Shows the status of the test of the condenser fan.
Value:
"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 815 - 817 in **Test alarms** p.152

T10 Test result: 60 Evaporator heater (60 Evap heater)

Function:
Shows the status of the test of the evaporator heater.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 820 - 821 in **Test alarms** p.154

T11 Test result: 80 Compressor (80 Compressor)

Function:

Shows the status of the test of the compressor.

Value:

"-" if not done yet.
"RUN" if still running test.
"PASS" if test finished successfully.
"FAIL" if the test failed.
"ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 845 and 846 in **Test alarms** p.158

T12 Test result: 90 FT status (90 FT status)

Function:

Shows the status of the function test.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user.

T13 Test result: 100 Temperature set point 5°C (100 T set 5°C)

Function:

Shows the status of the performance test with temperature set point of 5°C (41°F)

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 855 in **Test alarms** p.160

T14 Test result: 110 Temperature set point 0°C (110 T set 0°C)

Function:

Shows the status of the performance test with temperature set point of 0°C (32°F).

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 860 in **Test alarms** p.161

T15 Test result: 111 Hold temperature at 0°C (111 Hold 0°C)

Function:

Shows the status of the performance test with holding temperature set point of 0°C (32°F).

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 860 in **Test alarms** p.161

T16 Test result: 120 Temperature set point -18°C (120 T set -18°C)

Function:

Shows the status of the performance test with temperature set point of -18°C (-0.4°F).

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 870 in **Test alarms** p.161

T17 Test result: 130 Testing of defrost (130 Defrost)

Function:

Shows the status of the performance test of defrost.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 870 in **Test alarms** p.161

T18 Test result: 140 PTI status (140 PTI status)

Function:

Shows the status of the PTI test.

Value:

"-" if not done yet. "RUN" if still running test. "PASS" if test finished successfully. "FAIL" if the test failed. "ABORT" if the test was aborted by the user. See specific description for alarm 850 in **Test alarms** p.161

Info Menu Viewing

By pressing ⓘ the info menu is selected. The ⓘ icon is displayed.

The info menu includes the following parameters:

I01 Relative humidity (Relative humidity)

Function:

Shows current relative humidity in the container.

Value:

Shown as a percent value.

I02 Air exchange in m3/h (Air change m3/h)

Function:

Shows current opening of air exchange valve.

Value:

Shown as m3/h.

I03 Last defrost interval (Last defr interval)

Function:

Show current interval between last two defrostings.

Value:

Shown in hours.

I04 USDA 1 temperature (USDA 1 temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for USDA 1 sensor.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F.

I05 USDA 2 temperature (USDA 2 temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for USDA 2 sensor.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switching by pressing C/F.

I06 USDA 3 temperature (USDA 3 temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for USDA 3 sensor.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F.

I07 Cargo temperature (Cargo temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for cargo sensor.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F.

I08 Time to next defrost (Time to defrost)

Function:

Shows current time to the next defrosting.

Value:

Shown in hours and minutes.

I09 Ambient temperature (Ambient temp)

Function:

Shows current ambient temperature.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switching by pressing C/F.

I10 Supply air 1 temperature (Supply air 1 temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for supply 1 sensor.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switching by pressing .

I11 Supply air 2 temperature (Supply 2 air temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for supply 2 sensor.
Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F.

I12 Return air temperature (Return air temp)

Function:

Shows current temperature for return sensor.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F.

I13 Evaporator temperature (Evaporator temp)

Function:

Show current temperature for evaporator.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switching by pressing C/F.

I14 Suction temperature (Suction temp)

Function:

Shows measured suction gas temperature.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F.

I15

Function:

Reserved for future use.

Value:

I16 Suction pressure (Suction press)

Function:

Shows current suction pressure for compressor.

Value:

Shown in units of Bar or PSI relative to atmosphere pressure. Switch by pressing C/F (at °C pressure is shown in BarE, at °F in PSI).

I17

Function:

Reserved for future use.

Value:

I18 Discharge pressure (Discharge press)

Function:

Shows current discharge pressure for compressor.

Value:

Shown in units of Bar or PSI relative to atmosphere pressure. Switch by pressing C/F (at °C pressure is shown in BarE, at °F in PSI).

I19 Expansion valve opening (Expansion valve)

Function:

Shows current percentage of expansion valve opening. **P**ulse **W**ide **M**odulation

Value:

Shown as a percent value.

I20 Evaporator superheat (Evap superheat)

Function:

Shows current superheat of expansion valve. Tsuc - T0 = SH

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switch by pressing C/F. Value is only user-changeable with system in the service mode.

I21 Compressor frequency (Compressor freq)

Function:

Shows current compressor frequency.

Value:

Shown in units of Hz.

I22 Power frequency (Power frequency)

Function:

Shows current power (net) frequency.

Value:

Shown in units of Hz.

I23 Current consumption phase 1 (Current phase 1)

Function:

Shows actual current consumption on phase 1 for the unit excluding the compressor.

Value:

Shown in units of ampere.

I24 Current consumption phase 2 (Current phase 2)

Function:

Shows actual current consumption on phase 2 for the unit excluding the compressor.

Value:

Shown in units of ampere.

I25 Current consumption phase 3 (Current phase 3)

Function:

Shows actual current consumption on phase 3 for the unit excluding the compressor.

Value:

Shown in units of ampere.

I26 Voltage between phase 1 and 2 (Voltage phase 1->2)

Function:

Shows current voltage between phase 1 and 2.

Value:

Units in volt.

I27 Voltage between phase 2 and 3 (Voltage phase 2->3)

Function:

Shows current voltage between phase 2 and 3.

Value:

Shown in units of volt.

I28 Voltage between phase 1 and 3 (Voltage phase 1->3)

Function:

Shows current voltage between phase 1 and 3.

Value:

Shown in units of volt.

I29 Phase direction (Phase direction)

Function:

Shows current phase sequence.

Value:

Shown as CW or CCW or None. Value is not user-changeable. If AL 423 "No phase direction" go to configuration F05 for settings.

I30 Battery voltage (Battery voltage)

Function:

Shows current Battery voltage.

Value:

Shown as voltage.

I31 Frequency Converter temperature (FC temp)

Function:

Shows current converter temperature.

Value:

Shown in temperature scale °C or °F. Switching by pressing C/F.

I32 Condenser fan speed (Condenser fan)

Function:

Shows current speed for condenser fan.

Value:

Shown as OFF, LO, HI or OH (overheat).

I33 Evaporator fan speed (Evaporator fan)

Function:

Shows current speed for evaporator fan.

Value:

Shown as OFF, LO, HI or OH (overheat).

I34 Evaporator heating (Evaporator heater)

Function:

Shows current on/off-cycle of evaporator heating element. **P**ulse **W**ide **M**odulation

Value:

Shown as a percent value "on" during runtime. Cycle duration is 50 sec.

Operation Parameter Setting

By pressing the operation menu is selected. The icon is displayed.

Use the arrow keys and to navigate and the Enter key to select.

Operation menu includes the following parameters:

O01 Setpoint (Setpoint)

Function:

The function is used for changing the setpoint.

Change the value to the desired value and press the enter button, for 3 seconds to acknowledge.

Value:

-

O02 QUEST (optional)

Function:

AUTO/OFF

Value:

-

O03 Airflow mode (Airflow mode)

Function:

Setting the control modes: NORMAL or ECONOMY mode.
If NORMAL mode is selected:
In chill mode the fans run at high speed.
In frozen mode the fans run at low speed.
The evaporator fans switch to use low speed whenever

a) The setpoint is more than (>) 0°C (32°F)
b) The air exchange is closed
c) Dehumidification is lower than 65% or off

If ECONOMY mode is selected:
Evaporator fans run at constant low speed.
The operator switches manually to economy mode

Value:

Function set to NORMAL, ECONOMY. Default is NORMAL.

O04 Reference relative humidity setting (Humidity setpoint)

Function:

Setting of reference relative humidity. Note that container relative humidity is only reducable.

Value:

Shown as 'Off' or a percent value. Value can be set to Off or values from 50% to 95% in 1% increments. Default = off.

O05 Datalog interval setting (Datalog interval)

Function:

Setting of interval between loggings in the data log.
Setting the datalog interval to 60 min. (default value) allows logging of data for over a year.

Value:

Interval set to 15, 30, 60, 120 or 240 min. Default 60 min.

Programs:

O06 (Programs selection menu) (PROGRAMS)

Function:

Leads to the programs sub-menu.

Value:

Press to go to the programs sub menu.

P01 Show/select active program (Active program)

Function:

Shows active program or activates selected program.
Attention: Program set points have to be set before activating the program is activated.

Value:

Shown as None, CT or MTS. Press ↵ for 3 seconds to activate selected program or stop an active program by selecting None.
Values: NONE, CT and MTS.

Multiple Temperature Set points program, MTS

D01-Settings per step D06 (Hours Set %RH)

Function:

Settings for step 1 to 6 of the Multiple Temperature Set points program.

Value:

D01 – D06: Step number 1 – 6:
Hours: Defines how many hours the temperature set point is used (from 1 to 999 hours). When set point from "Set" is in-range, the time starts.
Setting Hours to Off clears all settings in this step and the succeeding steps.

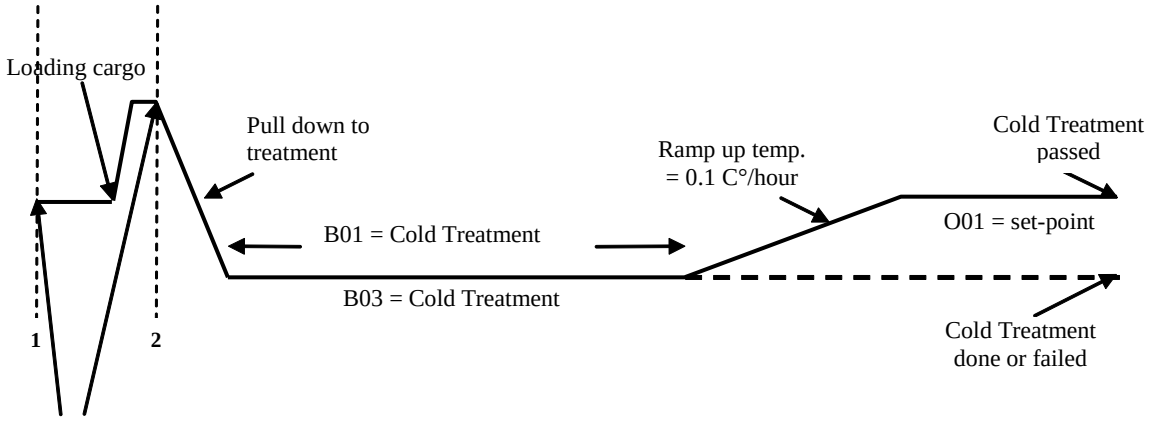
Set: The set point temperature to use for this step. This set point will be used as the main set point even if the program is aborted. Temperature change per hour (ramp) is fixed for cool ing, and change is done with maximum cooling capacity available. Heat up is fixed to be done by 0.1°C temperature increase per hour.

%RH: De-humidification - humidity set point. Values: Off, 50% – 95%. Off means the controller maintains as high humidity as possible, at all other values the controller will use the humidity set point to maintain de-humidification. De-humidification is active immediately when the step starts including under temperature ramps.

The Multiple Temperature Set points program stops automatically if the unit has been powered off for more than 48 hours.

Cold Treatment program, CT

B01-Duration of treatment B05 (CT Status)



Cold Treatment can only be started when all Tusda sensors are in function.
If one or more Tusda sensors fail under the Cold Treatment period, the treatment temperature is kept as set point for the whole trip. When Cold Treatment is done without any sensor failure, CT pass is written in the display status text. When Cold Treatment is done with 1 or 2 sensor failures, CT done is written in the display (see **Display** p.26). When Cold Treatment is done with 3 sensor failures, CT fail is written in the display (see **Display** p.26).
The CT-status will be displayed until:

- Program status set to none
- Initiated PTI
- Power off more than 48 hours

Termination of an active CT can only be done by manually setting active program (P01) to none or if the unit has been powered off for more than 48 hours.
Datalog interval during CT is default 60 min. (cannot be changed).
Change in Treatment set point during active Cold Treatment has been limited to a decrement of 2°C (36°F) from original Treatment set point.

B01 Duration of the treatment (Duration)

Function:

Setting of duration in days of the Cold Treatment

Value:

Values 1 – 99 days. The number of days to use depends on the cargo and the treatment temperature.
The treatment time is counted from the validity of at least 3 USDA sensors all showing a temperature below the maximum USDA temperature. If one or more USDA sensors is outrange and returns to inrange again, the timer for the Cold Treatment will reset. CT passed shows that all USDA sensors have been under maximum allowed temperature in the duration time in one period.

B02 Maximum allowed temperature for the USDA sensors (Maximum USDA temp)

Function:

Setting of the maximum allowed temperature of the USDA sensors.

Value:

Value: -10.0°C to +30.0°C.

B03 Treatment setpoint (Treatment setpoint)

Function:

Setting of the setpoint during the treatment.

Value:

Value: -10.0°C to +30.0°C.
The setpoint must be chosen so that all USDA sensors show a temperature below the maximum USDA temperature during treatment.

B04 Final temperature (Final temperature)

Function:

Setting of final setpoint

Value:

Value: -10.0°C to +30.0°C.
After the treatment period the cargo might need to be warmed up to a higher temperature. The setpoint is increased by 0.1°C per hour until the final temperature is reached. When the final temperature is reached, the Cold Treatment program is finished and stops automatically and the "CT" sign on the main menu disappears.

B05 Status of cold treatment program (CT status)

Function:

Shows status of the CT program.

Value:

Values: Not active, Active, Aborted, Pass, Done, Fail.
The Cold Treatment program stops automatically if the unit has been powered off for more than 48 hours.

USDA

Function:

The bottom line shows the temperatures of USDA sensors 1 – 3 and the cargo sensor.

Value:

Actual temperature measured of the sensor.
-70°C indicates that the sensor is not mounted! Check alarm list to see if there should be an USDA alarm.

Alarms

The alarm list holds all active and inactive alarms.
By pressing the alarm menu is opened. The icon is displayed in upper left corner of the display.
With any alarms in the list the icon is displayed on the main menu.

Alarm handling is to protect the unit with cargo and inform the user in case of error conditions.
The main priority is to keep cargo safe.

Alarm handling is split in 2 parts:
1. Detect an abnormal situation and report it as an alarm.
2. React on the alarms and compensate for them (AAS - Alarm Action System).

An alarm can have 4 different levels.
- Log: Information for service. Only in the datalog, not on the display. **No risk for the cargo**.
- Warning: Warning of an abnormal situation, but the unit continues to operate with unchanged or little change in functionality in actual running mode. **No risk for the cargo.**
- Alarm: The unit operates with reduced or changed functionality. **Risk for the cargo**.
- Fatal Alarm: The unit needs service now! **Serious risk for the cargo!**

All errors in the 4 levels can have two states: Active or Inactive.
- Active: The alarm is active.
- Inactive: The alarm is no longer active. The alarm can be acknowledged from the alarm list.

The 4 alarm levels will be treated by the controller in the following way:

Alarm type	Datalog	Alarm list	Red LED	Cargo risk
Log	Yes	No	OFF	No risk for the cargo
Warning	Yes	Yes	OFF	No risk for the cargo
Alarm	Yes	Yes	SLOW FLASH 2% ON, 98 % OFF Duty time of 3 sec	Risk for the cargo
Fatal Alarm	Yes	Yes	QUICK FLASH 80% ON, 20 % OFF Duty time of 1 sec	Serious risk for the cargo!

Alarm handling is made to detect abnormal situations, possibly solve problems and report the problems. The alarm types indicate for the operator how severe the problem is for the safety of the cargo.
Some problems are fluctuant where the problem may be fixed if the unit restarts. Some of the alarms are only warnings but will restart the unit to try to solve the problem. There is an individual time out period for the alarms. A warning will not stop the unit permanently!
If a problem with warning type continues to be active over a period, the problem seems to be of a more stable and therefore more severe character and another alarm is triggered with alarm type Alarm.

The **AAS** - **A**larm **A**ction **S**ystem will substitute a missing or malfunctioning sensor with one of the other sensors and thereby try to keep the cargo safe and well as long as absolutely possible. The substitution may lead to a deteriorated control precision, especially in the freeze mode, but the unit is not stopped fully until there are no further sensors to substitute with. The unit may try to restart to see if the malfunctioning is fluctuant.
For example if there is no substitution for a sensor or the substitute sensor is also faulty, alarm "**611 Too many sensor err**" is raised and the specific sensor(s) are listed separately in the alarm list.

The alarm list can include a maximum of 16 active/inactive alarms.
In case of an empty alarm list, ☑ + "No alarms" is shown.

An active alarm is shown as Acc AAnnn, where cc is the list number from 01 to 16, and nnn is the actual alarm number.
An inactive alarm is shown as Acc IAnnn, where cc is the list number from 01 to 16, and nnn is the actual alarm number.

An active alarm is not deletable from the list, but may change to inactive state by eliminating the cause of the alarm.
An inactive alarm is deletable from the list by pressing ↵ during alarm displaying.

Service Function Setting / Viewing

By pressing the service menu is selected. The icon appears in the display.
Service menu consists of various sub-menus. Use the arrow keys ▲ and ▼ to navigate and the Enter key ↵ to open a sub-menu. By pressing ⊗, the display returns to service menu. See also **Using the cursor** p.29 and **Changing a parameter value** p.29

Service menu consists of the following sub-menus:
- Manual operation (M01 – M08) Manual start/stop of motors etc.
- Datalog view (L01 – L03) View of temperature log.
- Time adjust (C01 – C05) Setting of date and time.
- Run time counters (R01 – R05) View of running hours for unit, comp. etc.
- Configuration (F01 – F09) Software version

Manual operations:

M01 Operating mode (Operating mode)

Function:

Start/stop of operating mode.
If operating mode is MANUAL, controller stops, and by means of menu items M02 to M08 heaters, motors and valves may be manually operated. In menu item M05 compressor frequency is set.
In case of no keyboard activities for 5 min., manual mode is automatically deactivated and unit starts automatically up.

⚠ **Note that the "Star Cool" should only be set in the manual mode by trained service personnel!**

Value:

Set to MANUAL or AUTOMATIC.
The bottom line on the menu shows the current consumption in the three phases (motor and heater) and for the frequency converter I1, I2, I3, FC.

M02 Turn the evaporator heater on/off (Evaporator heater)

Function:

Manual heater on/off. Note that value is only accepted if control is in the manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL).

Value:

Set to ON or OFF.

M03 Turn the evaporator fan on/off (Evaporator fan)

Function:

Manual evaporator fan on/off. Note that value is only accepted if control is in the manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL).

Value:

Set to OFF, LO (low speed) or HI (high speed).

M04 Turn the condenser fan on/off (Condenser fan)

Function:

Manual condenser fan on/off . Note that value is only accepted if control is in the manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL).

Value:

Set to OFF, LO (low speed) or HI (high speed).

M05 Setting of compressor frequency/capacity (Compressor freq)

Function:

Manual setting of compressor frequency. Note that value is only accepted if control is in the manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL).
MANUAL: Compressor frequency is set.

Value:

MANUAL: Set to OFF (compressor stop) or value between 15 and 110 Hz.

M06 Setting of expansion valve % opening (Expansion valve)

Function:

Manual setting of expansion valve % opening. Note that value is only accepted if control is in the manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL) and compressor is not running.

Value:

Set from 0 to 100%.

M07 Setting of hotgas valve % opening (Hotgas valve)

Function:

Manual setting of hotgas valve % opening. Note that value is only accepted if control is in the

manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL).

Value:

Set from 0 to 100%.

M08 Setting of economizer valve % opening (Economizer valve)

Function:

Manual setting of economizer valve % opening. Note that value is only accepted if control is in the manual mode (menu item M01 is MANUAL).

Value:

Set from 0 to 100%.

Datalog view:

L01 Viewing log of temperatures (Temperatures)

Function:

Viewing of logged temperatures.

Value:

The following temperatures can be viewed: Setpoint temperature, supply air temperature, return air temperature, relative humidity%, air exchange m3/hour, USDA 1 +2 + 3 temperatures and cargo temperature.
When entering the menu, the newest logged temperatures are always shown.

Press ↵ to toggle between stored set of temperatures: Setpoint temperature + supply air temperature, return air temperature, relative humidity%, air exchange and the other set of temperatures: USDA 1 +2 + 3 temperatures and cargo temperature.

To move one page up, press ▲, or down, press ▼, to list the previous or next page of stored set of values from the data log.

L03 Viewing log of temperatures (Graph)

Function:

Viewing of logged temperatures. Press T on the main menu to get directly to this menu.

Value:

The following data can be viewed: Setpoint temperature, supply air temperature, return air temperature, USDA 1 +2 + 3 temperatures and cargo temperature.
When entering the menu, the newest logged temperatures are always shown.

The number under the text **Ref** shows the temperature at the ◂ mark, ex. 5°C.

Press T to toggle between stored set of temperatures: Setpoint temperature + supply air temperature, return air temperature and the other set of temperatures: USDA 1 +2 + 3 temperatures and cargo temperature.

Press up ▲ or down ▼ to show newer or older stored set of values from the data log.

Press ↵ to change between the 4 zooming levels. The blank and black "bar" at the right-most edge shows a scale of
1°C per bar.

Time adjust:

C01 Setting of year (GMT-Year)

Function:

Setting of year.

Value:

Set from 1999 to 2099.

C02 Setting of month (GMT-Month)

Function:

Setting of month.

Value:

Set from 1 to 12.

C03 Setting of day (GMT-Day)

Function:

Setting of day.

Value:

Set from 1 to 31.

C04 Setting of hours (GMT-Hour)

Function:

Setting of hours.

Value:

Set from 0 to 23.

C05 Setting of min. (GMT-Minute)

Function:

Setting of min. Note: when min. are set, sec. are set to 00.

Value:

Set from 0 to 59.

Run time counters:

R01 Viewing of operation hours for the Star Cool unit (Unit)

Function:

Viewing of Star Cool unit operation hours.

Value:

Shown as hours.

R02 Viewing of compressor operation hours (Compressor)

Function:

Viewing of compressor operation hours.

Value:

Shown as hours.

R03 Viewing of evaporator fan operation hours (Evaporator fan)

Function:

Viewing of evaporator fan operation hours.

Value:

Shown as hours.

R04 Viewing of condenser fan operation hours (Condenser fan)

Function:

Viewing of condenser fan operation hours.

Value:

Shown as hours.

R05 Viewing of heater operation hours (Evaporator heater)

Function:

Viewing of heater operation hours.

Value:

Shown as hours.

Configuration:

F01 Container ID viewing (Container)

Function:

Viewing of container ID.

Value:

Shown in the lower display line. E.g. MCID 000 001 2

F02 Software version viewing (Software version)

Function:

Viewing of software version.

Value:

-

F03 Compressor FC type setting (FC type)

Function:

Setting of actual FC type.

Value:

Setting as DANFOSS for Danfoss VLT® and NONE for no FC mounted (see **Emergency Operation**, p.50, for specific information).

F04 Compressor frequency converter ID (FC ID)

Function:

Viewing of ID for FC for compressor.

Value:

-

F05 Setting of phase direction (Phase direction)

Function:

Setting of phase direction.

Value:

Is only possible when AL423 is active.
Default setting is Auto for automatic phase detection – automatically selected when the unit has been switched off for more than 30 min. before switching it on again.
Can be used for manual phase setting: Setting as CW for clockwise rotation or CCW for counter-clockwise rotation.
If manual phase direction is set, heat is reduced to 60% of max.

F06 Calibration of AirExchange sensor (AirEx calibration)

Function:

Zero adjust of AirExchange sensor when the air inlet is closed

Value:

Actual value of sensor is set to zero when enter key, ↵, is pressed.

F07 Type of low pressure transmitter (Low pres type)

Function:

Set the pressure transmitter that is physically mounted for low pressure measurement. Press Enter for 3 sec. to make the selection.

Value:

AKS for Danfoss pressure transmitter, NSK for SAGInoMIYA pressure transmitter.

F08 Type of high pressure transmitter (High pres type)

Function:

Set the pressure transmitter that is physically mounted for high pressure measurement. Press Enter for 3 sec. to make the selection.

Value:

AKS for Danfoss pressure transmitter, NSK for SAGInoMIYA pressure transmitter.

F09 Serial number of controller board (Main PCB)

Function:

Shows the serial number of the controller board

Value:

-

°C and °F Temperature Scale Showing, Alternately C/F

As long as the button C/F is pressed, °F is shown instead of °C and PSI is shown instead of Bar. When the button is released, °C and Bar is shown again.

Permanently change to °F/PSI is not available.

Shown pressure is relative to atmosphere pressure.

Viewing graph of Supply and Return Temperature T

Press T to enter graphical view (this function is a shortcut to L03 (see **Datalog view** p.46)).

To return to main page press ⊗ two times.

Press T to toggle between stored set of temperatures: Setpoint temperature + supply air temperature, return air temperature and the other set of temperatures: USDA 1 +2 + 3 temperatures and cargo temperature.

Press up ▲ or ▼ down, , to show newer or older stored set of values from the data log.

Manual Defrost Initiation

A manual defrost is only accepted if Tevap less than (<) 15°C (59°F)

Defrosting is manually initiated by pressing the key and holding it for 3 sec. The display shows the icon as an acceptance of defrost initiation.

A automatically or manually initiated defrosting may be terminated by pressing and holding it for 3 sec. The display will cancel the icon.

Water-cooling Activation/Deactivation

The following only applies for Model SC-MCI40-WC

Water-cooling connecting is executed as follows:

- The container must be connected to the water-cooling system.
- Press and hold it for 3 sec. The display shows the icon as an acceptance of water-cooling operation. The condenser fan is deactivated.

Water-cooling turn-off is executed as follows:

- Press and hold it for 3 sec. The display turns off the icon as an acceptance of non-operating water- cooling. The condenser fan turns on automatically.
- The container can be disconnected from the water-cooling system.

If the water supply is insufficient (the water hose is jammed, the water is not running or the water temperature is too high), the temperature in the condenser will rise and cooling capacity is decreasing and thereby threatening the cargo.
If the condenser temperature rises above 58°C (136°F), the system will automatically switch to air-cooling of condenser by turning the condenser fan on. If the water flow is restored, the controller stops air-cooling of the condenser.

If the temperature stays at the high temperature for more than 1 hour, an alarm is given.

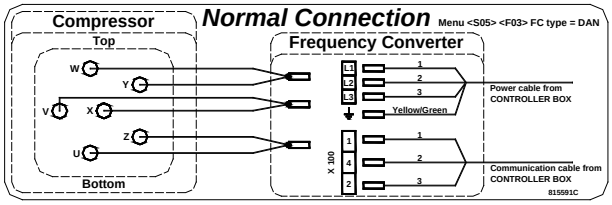
The actual setting of water-cooling is remembered if the unit is switched off or there should be a power loss.
Water-cooling is only turned off when the set point temperature is changed or when water-cooling is turned off manually.

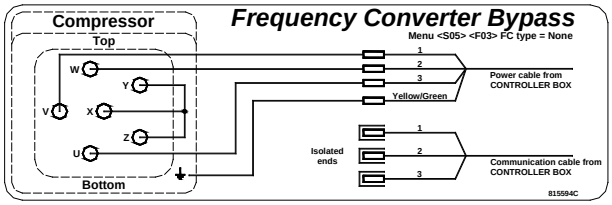
Emergency Operation

Warning: High Voltage. Unit must be disconnected from power. Only to be done by trained personnel.
FC dismounted.
If FC is defective and no replacement part is available, compressor may be run in the on / off mode.
Defective FC is dismounted and the 3 phases are directly applied to the compressor supply terminals.
Also a wire-jumper has to be fitted on the remaining 3 terminals, see below figure.

In the service menu, **F03 FC TYPE**, the parameter **NONE** is selected. Unit will then run in the on / off mode with deteriorated temperature controlling performance.

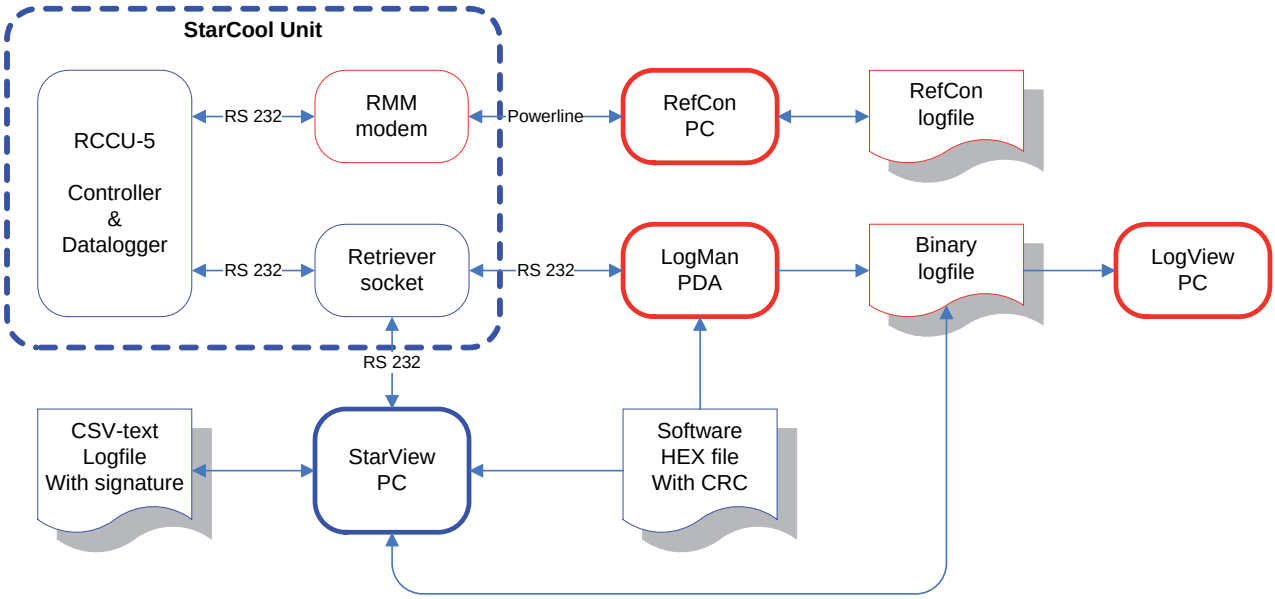
The connection for the FC is shown on below drawings:





External interfaces

The Star Control can be accessed externally in the following ways:



General requirements

1. Serial port setup is 19200, 8, N, 1
2. Unless otherwise stated, byte order is low byte first

List of terms used for external interfaces

Term	Description
LM	Local Monitor serial communication port on the container unit
LogMan	Hand held datalog retriever terminals
LogView	PC software viewer for container datalog files
RCCU	Reefer Container Controller Unit (Star Control)
RefCon	Powerline based container monitoring system and PC software
RMM	Remote Monitor Modem for power line communication
Star Cool	Reefer container unit name
StarView	PC software Star Cool unit monitor

Functions overview

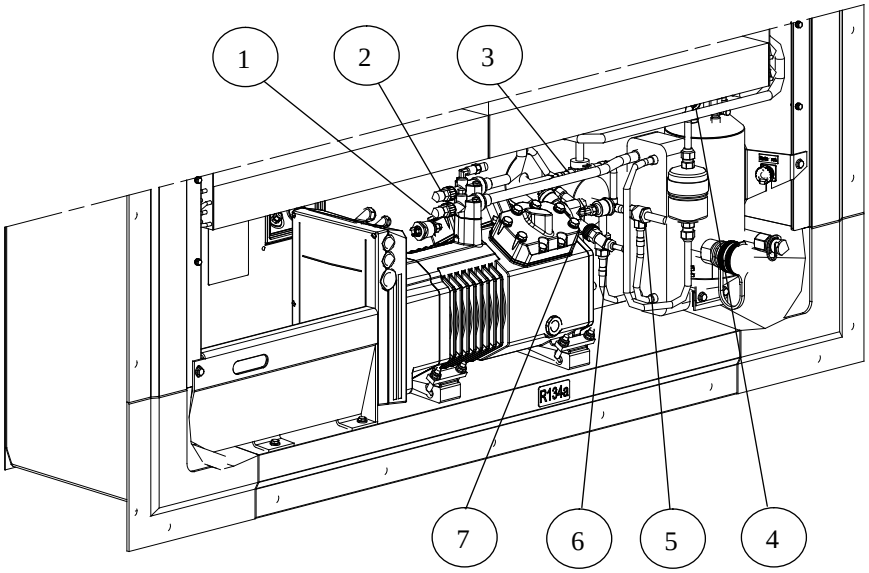
It is defined in the table below, which Star Cool functions each device and system will support.

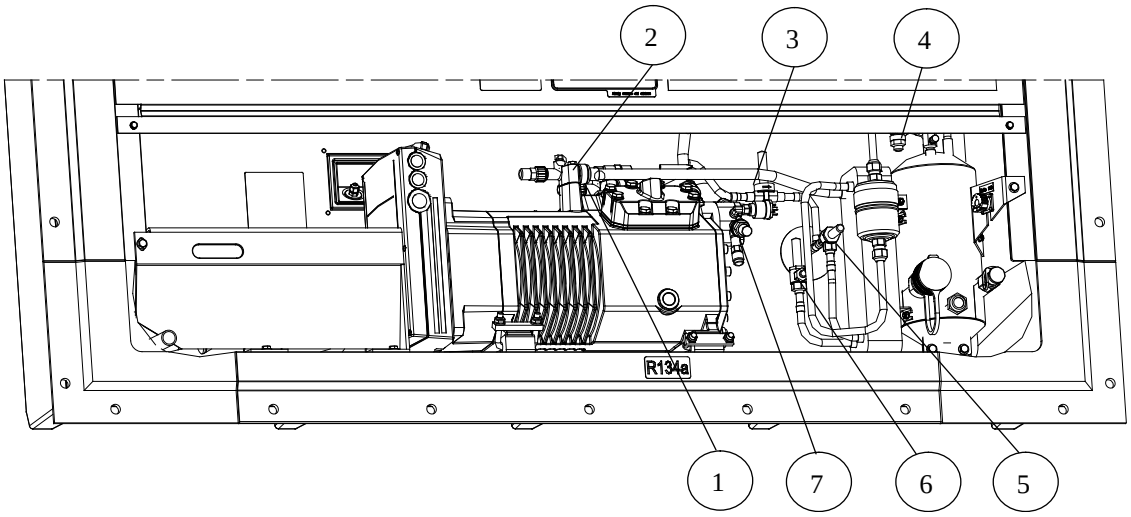
Function	LogMan	LogView	RefCon	StarView	Controller
Display basic data[1]			x	x	x
Display alarm list			x	x	x
Display controller information			x	x	(x)
Change container ID	x		x	x	
Change temperature setpoint			x	x	x
Change humidity setpoint			x	x	x
Change controller date and time	x		x		x
Calibrate USDA and Cargo sensors	x			x	x
Acknowledge alarms				x	x
Initiate manual defrost			x	x	
Initiate Trip Start	x		x	x	
Initiate Function- and PTI test			x	x	x
Terminate Function- and PTI test			x	x	x
Display Function- and PTI test results			x	x	x
Retrieve datalog from unit	x		x	x	
Save datalog file (binary)	x			x	
Save datalog file (RefCon)			x		
Save datalog file (CSV text)				x	
Display datalog file (binary)		x		x	
Display datalog file (RefCon)			x		
Display datalog file (CSV text)				x	

Erase datalog memory				x	
Update controller software via bootloader	x				
Update controller software via protocol				x	
Operate controller in manual mode				x	x

(1) Basic data: Tset, Tsup, Tret, RH,Tusda1..3, Tcargo, Operation mode, Ubat
(x) Not all information is visible on the controllers display.

Location of valves

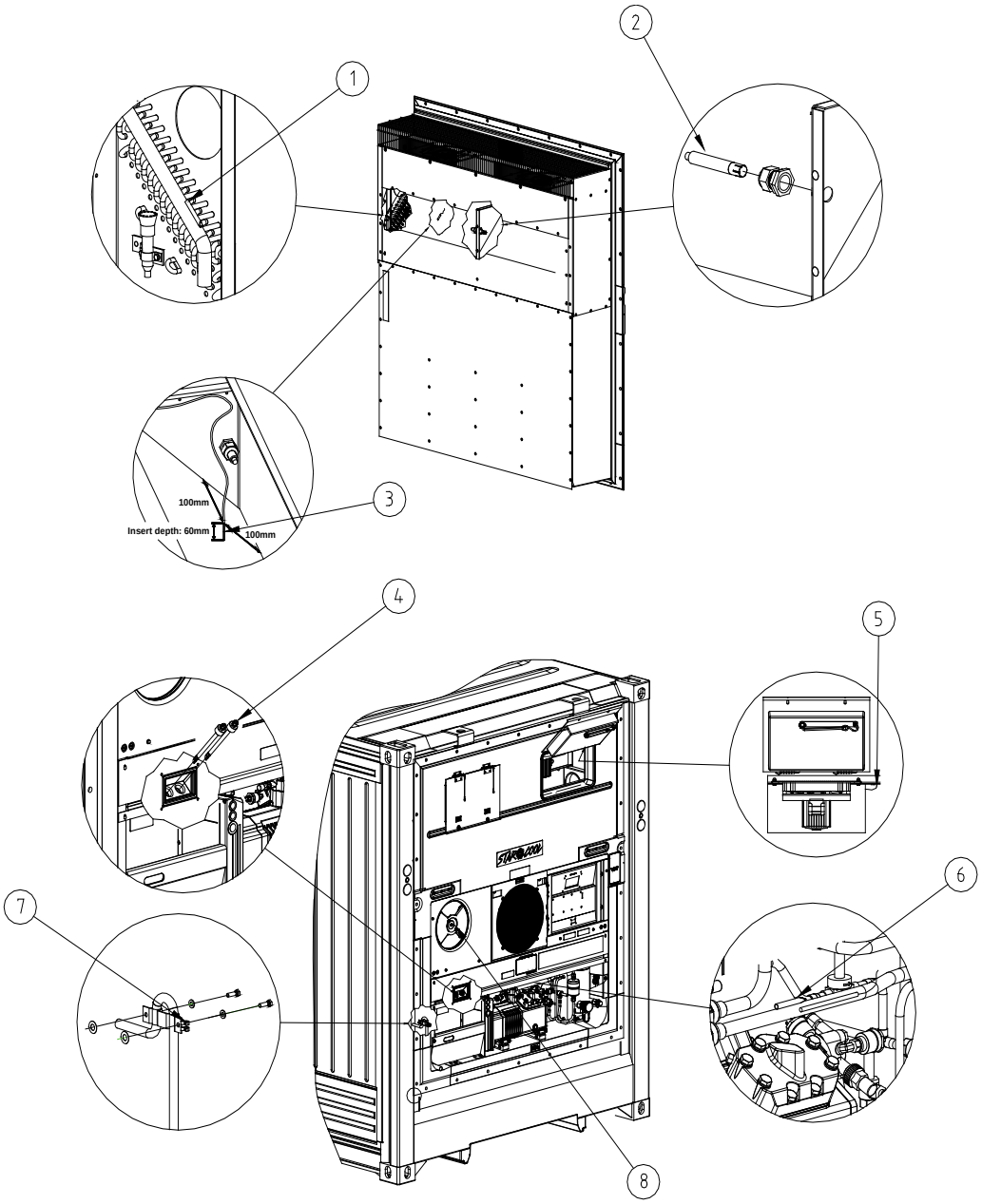




Position	Description
1	Discharge pressure stop valve
2	Intermediate pressure stop valve
3	Hot gas valve
4	Service valve, economizer
5	Electronical expansion valve, evaporator

6	Electronical expansion valve, economizer
7	Suction pressure stop valve

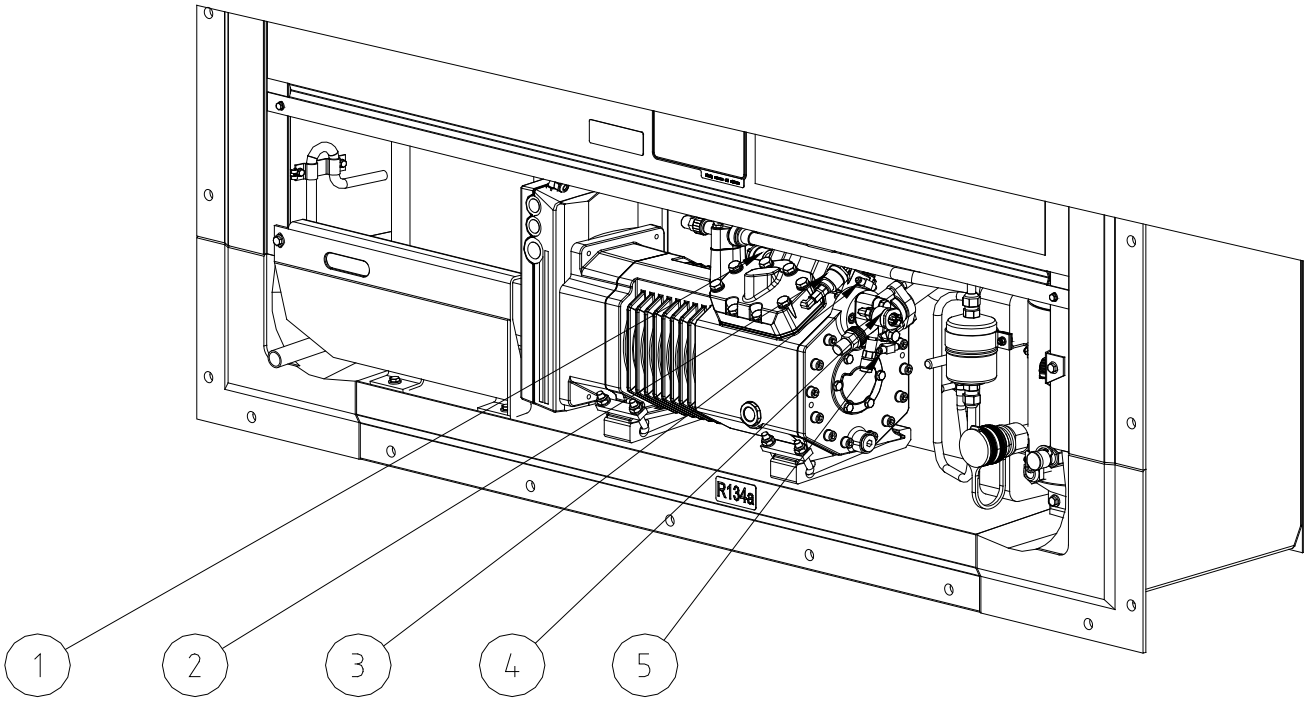
Location of temperature sensors, humidity sensor and air exchange potentiometer



Pos	Description	Short name	Number	Location	Accessibility
1	Suction temperature sensor	Tsuc	1	Inside	Through inspection hatch
2	Relative humidity sensor	RH	1	Inside	Through inspection hatch
3	Evaporator temperature sensor	Tevap	1	Inside	Through inspection hatch
4	Supply temperature sensor	Tsup	2	Outside	
5	Return temperature sensor	Tret	1	Inside	Through inspection hatch

6	Economizer Suction Temperature **(optional)**	Teco	1	Outside	
7	Ambient temperature sensor	Tamb	1	Outside	
8	Air Exchange potentiometer	AirEx	1	Outside	Behind fresh air cover panel

Location of pressure transmitters, high pressure switch and oil outlet port.



Pos	Description	Short name	Number	Location
1	Discharge Pressure transmitter	Pdis	1	Outside
2	Economizer Pressure transmitter **(optional)**	Peco	1	Outside
3	High pressure switch	Shp	1	Outside
4	Suction Pressure	Psuc	1	Outside
5	Oil outlet port		1	Outside

General trouble shooting

Hints for general trouble shooting.

1. Unit will not start up.
   Check that power is applied to the unit.
   Check that the power fuses are not blown.
   Check that 24VAC fuse (F6) is not blown.
   Check alarm list and clear alarms and alarm causes.

   The unit is wired for emergency operation but the parameter F03 FC type under service menu, is not set to NONE.

   The menu F03 under service menu, is set to NONE for emergency operation but the wires

have not been correctly mounted for emergency operation.

2. Unit starts but stops shortly after.
   Check that the condenser motor is rotating and that the air is blowing away from the unit.
   Check if the high pressure switch alarm is active in the alarm list.
   Temperature sensors not working properly. Check that they are placed on the pipes and are inside the isolation.

3. Unit is running but is not bringing the temperature down to temperature setpoint.
   The cargo is very warm – it takes a long time to cool it down.
   The ambient temperature is very high – the condenser can only cool a little so the cooling capacity is small and the cool down process takes longer time.
   The hotgas valve may be leaking so that the hot gas is by-passing the condenser and is pumped into the evaporator and heating it up.
   The expansion valve is not opening and no cooling refrigerant is pumped into the evaporator.
   The condensor pressure will be very high.
   The unit has been put in manual phase detecting mode and all motors are running the wrong way. The compressor will pump correctly but there is very little cooling capacity in the con denser and the air flow is wrong inside in the unit.
   One of the motors (condenser or evaporator) is running in the opposite direction.

4. Liquid refrigerant is entering the compressor through the evaporator.
   The temperature sensor, Tsuc is not working properly. Check that the sensor is mounted close to the pipe and is placed beneath the isolation.
   The evaporator sensor, Tevap is not working properly.
   The pressure sensor, Psuc is not working properly.

5. Display is blank.
   Adjust contrast (see **Contrast adjustment of the display** p.32)

Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller

A method to check if the controller is performing correct readings.
If there is a problem with a sensor or a transmitter, the X1 cable on the controller door must be disconnected to see if the defect is with the sensor/transmitter or the controller door. The procedure is:

1. Set unit to “Manual Operation Mode” by choosing “Service Menu” and “Operation Mode” and changing “Auto” to “Manual”.
2. Disconnect the X1 cable from the controller door.
3. After a while enter the “Information Menu”. In here the following values shall appear:
   a. Temperature drops to -70°C
   b. Psuc shows: 12.0 BarE (if AKS) or 9.8 BarE (if NSK)
   c. Pdis shows: 32.0 BarE (if AKS) or 30.0 BarE (if NSK)
   d. AirEx must read: 220 m3
   e. Humidity: 0%
4. If one of these listed values does not appear, the controller door must be replaced.

Detailed alarm description

Alarm list
In the following all alarms are listed with a description and their causes.

- Alarm text is the text shown in the controller display.
- A cross to the right of Log indicates that the alarm is logged into the data log.
- A cross to the right of alarm indicates that error is shown in the controller alarm list.
- To the right of **Light** the following texts can be shown:
  Off indicates that the alarm diodes are de-energized and there are **no active** alarms,

Slow flash indicates that the diodes are turned on shortly every 3 sec. and that there are **active alarm**(s),
Quick flash that the diodes are turned on 0.8 sec. every 1 sec. and that there is an **active fatal alarm**(s).

When troubleshooting several alarms, it is generally advisable to start with the active alarm that has the lowest number and then go on to the active alarms with higher numbers. Remember that some alarms have a time out of 30 sec. and more.

Alarm list

The following list includes a view of all alarms as listed on the display and a longer text.

Id	Display text	Description	Alarm type
1. Temperature sensor alarms			
100	Tret open	Return Air Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
101	Tret short	Return Air Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
102	Tret invalid	Return Air Temperature Sensor Invalid	Warning
103	Tsup 1 open	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 1 Open Circuit	Warning
104	Tsup 1 short	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 1 Short Circuit	Warning
105	Tsup 1 invalid	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 1 Invalid	Warning
106	Tsup 2 open	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 2 Open Circuit	Warning
107	Tsup 2 short	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 2 Short Circuit	Warning
108	Tsup 2 invalid	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 2 Invalid	Warning
109	Tusda 1 open	USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
110	Tusda 1 short	USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
111	Tusda 1 invalid	USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Invalid	Warning
112	Tusda 2 open	USDA 2 Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
113	Tusda 2 short	USDA 2 Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
115	Tusda 3 open	USDA 3 Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
116	Tusda 3 short	USDA 3 Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
118	Tcargo open	Cargo Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
119	Tcargo short	Cargo Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
121	Tevap open	Evaporator Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
122	Tevap short	Evaporator Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
123	Tevap invalid	Evaporator Temperature Sensor Invalid	Warning
124	Tsuc open	Suction Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
125	Tsuc short	Suction Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
126	Tsuc invalid	Suction Temperature Sensor Invalid	Warning
127	Tamb open	Ambient Temperature Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
128	Tamb short	Ambient Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
129	Tamb invalid	Ambient Temperature Sensor Invalid	Warning
2. Pressure sensor alarms			
200	Pdis open	Compressor Discharge Pressure Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
201	Pdis short	Compressor Discharge Pressure Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
203	Pdis invalid	Compressor Discharge Pressure Sensor Invalid	Warning
204	Psuc open	Compressor Suction Pressure Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
205	Psuc short	Compressor Suction Pressure Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
207	Psuc invalid	Compressor Suction Pressure Sensor Invalid	Warning
250	Press sensor type	Wrong Suction Pressure Sensor	Alarm
3. Other sensors			

300	RH open	Relative Humidity Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
301	RH short	Relative Humidity Sensor Short Circuit	Warning
302	RH invalid	Relative Humidity Sensor Invalid	Warning
303	AirEx No connection	Air Exchange Sensor Open Circuit	Warning
304	AirEx short	Air Exchange Sensor Short Circuit *Not implemented yet*	Warning
305	AirEx invalid	Air Exchange Sensor Invalid. *Not implemented yet*	Warning
306	High press switch	High pressure switch is active	Warning
4. Power alarms			
400	Mevap 1 over heat	Evaporator Motor 1 overheat	Warning
401	Mevap 2 over heat	Evaporator Motor 2 overheat	Warning
402	Mcond over heat	Condenser Motor overheat	Warning
411	Unit over current	Unit overcurrent	Log
414	U1-2 over voltage	U1-2 overvoltage	**Fatal Alarm**
415	U2-3 over voltage	U2-3 overvoltage	**Fatal Alarm**
416	U1-3 over voltage	U1-3 overvoltage	**Fatal Alarm**
417	U1-2 under voltage	U1-2 undervoltage	Warning
418	U2-3 under voltage	U2-3 undervoltage	Warning
419	U1-3 under voltage	U1-3 undervoltage	Warning
420	I1 over current	I1 overcurrent	Log
421	I2 over current	I2 overcurrent	Log
422	I3 over current	I3 overcurrent	Log
423	No phase direction	Phase Direction Not Detectable	**Fatal alarm**
424	Power frequency	Phase Frequency Error	Log
425	Frequency too high	Power Frequency too high Warning	Warning
426	Frequency too high	Power Frequency too high Alarm	Alarm
427	U/f ratio low	Bad power supply - over loaded / under supplied	Alarm
428	U/f ratio high	Bad power supply - voltage regulation out of order	Alarm
429	U/f ratio	Bad power supply	**Fatal alarm**
430	Cpr connection	Power Cable From FC to Compressor Faulty	Alarm
5. FC alarms			
500	FC missing	Frequency Communication Missing	**Fatal Alarm**
501	FC local control	FC Local Mode Fault	Alarm
508	FC short circ	FC Short Circuit Fault Alarm	Alarm
509	FC 24V fault	FC Internal 24V Supply Fault Alarm	Alarm
510	FC earth fault	FC Earth Fault Alarm	Alarm
511	FC over cur	FC Overcurrent Fault Alarm	Alarm
512	FC motor therm	FC Compressor Motor Over temperature	Alarm
513	FC overload	FC Overload Fault Alarm	Alarm
514	FC under volt	FC Voltage Low Fault Alarm	Alarm
515	FC over volt	FC Voltage High Fault Alarm	Alarm
516	FC phase loss	FC Phase Loss Fault Alarm	Alarm
517	FC over temp	FC Over temperature Fault Alarm	Alarm
518	FC inrush	FC Inrush Fault Alarm	Alarm
519	FC internal	FC Internal Error Fault Alarm	Alarm
521	FC high volt	FC High Voltage Fault Warning	Warning

522	FC high temp	FC Over temperature Fault Warning	Warning
523	FC phase loss	FC Phase Loss Fault Warning	Warning
524	FC current limit	FC Current Limit Fault Warning	Warning
525	FC overload	FC Overload Fault Warning	Warning
529	FC setup error	FC Setup Fault Warning	Warning
566	FC undefined alarm	FC Undefined Alarm	Warning
599	FC Trip Lock	FC has tripped and stopped	Log
6. Operation alarms			
600	No control sensors	Supply Air Sensor 1, Supply Air Sensor 2, Return Air Sensor All Malfunctioning	**Fatal Alarm**
601	No watercooling	Water-cooling fault	Warning
602	Tset unreachable	Tset Unreachable. *Not implemented yet*	Alarm
603	In range fault	In-range Fault	**Fatal Alarm**
604	High press trouble	High Pressure Safety Switch is active	**Fatal Alarm**
607	AirEx open freeze	Air exchange valve open in the frozen mode	**Fatal Alarm**
609	Defrost Trouble	Defrost is running	Warning
610	Defrost time exceed	Max. defrost time exceeded	Warning
611	Too many sensor err	Too many (controlling) sensors have errors	Alarm
612	FC trouble	There have been several FC alarms within short time	Alarm
613	Motor trouble	Evaporator Motor 1 or 2 Overheated several times or permanently within short time	Alarm
614	Humidity deactivated	Humidity control deactivated	Alarm
620	Cpr start failed	Not implemented yet	Fatal Alarm
621	Cpr restarted	The Compressor Has Been Restarted	Warning
625	CT outrange	Cold Treatment out of range	Alarm
630	Manual phase dir	Manually Selected Phase Direction	Alarm
631	Fuse blown	Blown Fuse	Warning
8. Test alarms			
800	Func test failed	Function Test Fault	Alarm
801	Controller	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Alarm
805	Idle current	Unit Idle Overcurrent Fault	Alarm
810	Mevap cur LO speed	Evaporator Motor Low Speed Current Fault	Alarm
811	Mevap cur HI speed	Evaporator Motor High Speed Current Fault	Alarm
812	Mevap current OFF	Evaporator Motor Off Current Fault	Alarm
813	Mevap direction	*Not implemented yet*	Alarm
815	Mcond cur LO speed	Condenser Motor Low Speed Current Fault	Alarm
816	Mcond cur HI speed	Condenser Motor High Speed Current Fault	Alarm
817	Mcond current OFF	Condenser Motor Off Current Fault	Alarm
820	Hevap current ON	Evaporator Heater On Current Fault	Alarm
821	Hevap current OFF	Evaporator Heater Off Current Fault	Alarm
840	Valve leaks	Valve Leak Fault	Alarm

842	Expansion valve	Expansion Valve Fault	Alarm
843	Economizer valve	Economizer Valve Fault	Alarm
844	Hotgas valve	Hotgas Valve Fault	Alarm
845	Cpr pump down	Compressor pump down fault	Alarm
846	FC check	FC internal fault	Alarm
850	PTI test failed	PTI Test Fault	Alarm
855	PTI Tset 5	PTI 5°C Set Fault	Alarm
860	PTI Tset 0	PTI 0°C Set Fault	Alarm
870	PTI defrost	PTI Defrost Fault	Alarm
880	PTI Tset -18	PTI –18°C Set Fault	Alarm
9. Controller alarms			
900	User stop	User stop was executed from PC-program	Fatal Alarm
901	Measurement error	Error in measurement of condensator on circuit board	Warning
902	Battery malfunction	Battery Malfunctioning	Alarm
903	Remote mon missing	Remote Monitor Modem Missing	Alarm
904	Datalog error	RCCU Data log Fault	Alarm
905	Database corrupt	RCCU Database Fault	Log
907	Realtime error	Real-time Clock Unreliable	Alarm
908	Realtime invalid	Real-time Clock Unavailable	Alarm
909	Display error	Display Unavailable	Warning
910	Main power failure	Main Power Fault	Log
911	Battery voltage LO	Low Battery Voltage	Warning
912	Battery voltage HI	High Battery Voltage	Log
951	Power ref LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
952	Power ref HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
953	Temp ref 1 LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
954	Temp ref 1 HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
955	Temp ref 2 LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
956	Temp ref 2 HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
957	Gnd ref LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
958	Gnd ref HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
959	RH sens sup LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
960	RH sens sup HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
961	Pdis sens sup LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
962	Pdis sens sup HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
963	Psuc sens sup LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
964	Psuc sens sup HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
965	Controller sup LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
966	Controller sup HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
969	AirEx sens sup LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
970	AirEx sens sup HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
971	Pspare sens sup LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
972	Pspare sens sup HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
980	Tinternal LO	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning
981	Tinternal HI	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	Warning

989	Software test ver	Software test version	Warning
996	Software CRC error	Prom CRC Fault	Alarm
997	Eeprom error	EEPROM fault	Alarm

Temperature Sensor Alarms (AL 1XX)

<table>
<tr><th>100</th><th colspan="5">Tret open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Return Air Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of return air temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tret or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 102.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tret from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in Tables starting starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tret. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to Tables starting starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down. Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replaced by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the freeze mode</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>101</th><th colspan="5">Tret short</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Return Air Temperature Sensor Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of short-circuited return air temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tret or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 102.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tret from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tret, it should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replaced by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the freeze mode</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

102	Tret invalid	Warning
Description	Return Air Temperature Sensor Invalid	
Cause	Indication of defective return air temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Active alarms AL 100, AL 101 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 100 or AL 101 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarms AL 100 or AL 101 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tret from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table in Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Sensor is defect and the missing sensor reading has been substituted by a value from AAS system. See AAS system p.18</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replaced by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the freeze mode</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>103</th><th colspan="5">Tsup 1 open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Supply Air Temperature Sensor 1 Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of supply air temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Temperature sensor Tsup1 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 105.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsup1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tsup1, it should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the chill mode</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

104	Tsup 1 short	Warning
Description	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 1 Short Circuit	
Cause	Indication of short-circuited supply air temperature sensor	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Temperature sensor Tsup1 or its cable defective. • X1 cable is defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 105. Trouble shooting: 1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsup1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. 2) Measure the resistance between the two wires. a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace the sensor and cable. b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature **Tables** starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok. 3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tsup1, it should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to **Tables** starting p.204 b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down. Check other alarms and see **Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller** p.56 before replacing controller door.	
Criteria	Value above high alarm limit +140°C (284°F)	
Controller action	Replaced by new value from AAS system	

Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off

Consequence	Deteriorated control precision in the **chill** mode.
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	

105	Tsup 1 invalid	Warning
Description	Supply Air Temperature Sensor 1 Invalid	
Cause	Indication of defective supply air temperature sensor, its measuring circuitry or sensor not mounted correctly in unit	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td>
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Active alarms AL 103, AL 104 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range:
-60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
• Difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is larger than 1°C:
1°C difference for more than 30 min up to 10°C difference in more than 3 min.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 103 or AL 104 may also be active.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) If alarms AL 103 or AL 104 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Check that both sensors, Tsup1 and Tsup2 are mounted correct by their mounting holes.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsup1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
5) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Value is below alarm limit -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F) or difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is more than (>) 1°C (34°F) for 30 min.
Value invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>Replacement by new value from AAS system
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td>Deteriorated control precision in the chill mode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>106</th><th colspan="5">Tsup 2 open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Supply Air Temperature Sensor 2 Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of supply air temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Temperature sensor Tsup2 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 108.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsup2 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace the sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tsup2. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the chill mode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>107</td><td colspan="5">Tsup 2 short</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Supply Air Temperature Sensor 2 Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of short-circuited supply air temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tsup2 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 108.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsup2 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tsup2. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value above high alarm limit +140°C (284°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the chill mode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>108</th><th colspan="5">Tsup 2 invalid</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Supply Air Temperature Sensor 2 Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective supply air temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry or sensor not mounted correctly in unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Active alarms AL 106, AL 107 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
• Difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is larger than 1°C: 1°C difference for more than 30 min or up to 10°C difference in more than 3 min.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 106 or AL 107 may also be active.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) If alarms AL 106 or AL 107 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Check that both sensors, Tsup1 and Tsup2 are mounted correct by their mounting holes.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsup2 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
5) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value is below alarm limit -60°C (-°F) or above +140°C (284°F) or difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is more than (>) 1°C for 30 min. or upto 10°C difference.
Value invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the chill mode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>109</td><td colspan="5">Tusda 1 open</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of USDA 1 temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tusda1 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the plug on the backside of the unit or the sensor is defect. Check plug before replacing the sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tusda1. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>(X)</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">May be incomplete USDA data logging.
If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>110</th><th colspan="5">Tusda 1 short</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of short-circuited USDA 1 temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tusda1 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable, the plug inside in the unit or the sensor is defect. Check the plug before replacing sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, see Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tusda1. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value is above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>(X)</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">May be incomplete USDA data logging.
If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>111</td><td colspan="5">Tusda 1 invalid</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective supply air temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry or sensor not mounted correctly in unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Active alarms AL 110, AL 109 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +70°C (284°F).
• Difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is larger than 1°C: 1°C difference for more than 30 min or up to 10°C difference in more than 3 min.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 110, AL 109 or AL 901 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarms AL 110 or AL 109 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Check that sensor Tusda1 is mounted correct by its mounting hole.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
5) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Activated by UWS or AL 901</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

113	Tusda 2 short					Warning
Description	USDA 2 Temperature Sensor Short Circuit					
Cause	Indication of short-circuited USDA 2 temperature sensor					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Temperature sensor Tusda2 or its cable defective. • X1 cable is defect. • Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda2 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. 2) Measure the resistance between the two wires. a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable, the plug inside in the unit or the sensor is defect. Check the plug before replacing sensor and cable. b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, **Tables** starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok. 3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tusda2. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in **Tables** starting p.204 b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down. Check other alarms and see **Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller** p.56 before replacing controller door.					
Criteria	Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	(X)	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	May be incomplete USDA data logging. If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected					
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current		

<table>
<tr><td>114</td><td colspan="5">Tusda 2 invalid</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective supply air temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry or sensor not mounted correctly in unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Active alarms AL 112, AL 113 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
• Difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is larger than 1°C: 1°C difference for more than 30 min up to 10°C difference in more than 3 min.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 112, AL 113 or AL 901 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarms AL 112 or AL 113 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Check that sensor Tusda1 is mounted correct by its mounting hole.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
5) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Activated by UWS or AL 901</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>115</th><th colspan="5">Tusda 3 open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 3 Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of USDA 3 temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Temperature sensor Tusda3 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• N/A.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda3 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable, the plug inside in the unit or the sensor is defect. Check plug before replacing sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tusda3. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>(X)</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">May be incomplete USDA data logging.
If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>116</td><td colspan="5">Tusda 3 short</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 3 Temperature Sensor Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of short-circuited USDA 3 temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tusda3 or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda3 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable, the plug inside in the unit or the sensor is defect. Check the plug before replacing sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tusda3. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>(X)</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">May be incomplete USDA data logging.
If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>117</th><th colspan="5">Tusda 3 invalid</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective supply air temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry or sensor not mounted correctly in unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Active alarms AL 115, AL 116 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range:
-60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
• Difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is larger than 1°C:
1°C difference for more than 30 min up to 10°C difference in more than 3 min.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 115, AL 116 or AL 901 may also be active.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) If alarms AL 115 or AL 116 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Check that sensor Tusda1 is mounted correct by its mounting hole.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
5) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Activated by UWS or AL 901</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>118</th><th colspan="5">Tcargo open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Cargo Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of cargo temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Temperature sensor Tcargo or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• N/A.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tcargo from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable, the plug inside in the unit or the sensor is defect. Check plug before replacing sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tcargo. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>(X)</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">May be incomplete cargo data logging</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>119</th><th>Tcargo short</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">Cargo Temperature Sensor Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="2">Indication of short-circuited cargo temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="2">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tcargo or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Defect plug inside or cable on the unit backside.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tcargo from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable, the plug inside in the unit or the sensor is defect. Check the plug before replacing sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tcargo. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="2">Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F) and the sensor reading has been in the valid area since power-up.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="2">None</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><table><tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>(X)</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="2">May be incomplete cargo data logging</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="2">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td colspan="2"><table><tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><table><tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>120</th><th colspan="5">Tcargo invalid</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">USDA 1 Temperature Sensor Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective supply air temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry or sensor not mounted correctly in unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Active alarms AL 118, AL 119 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
• Difference between Tsup1 and Tsup2 is larger than 1°C: 1°C difference for more than 30 min up to 10°C difference in more than 3 min.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 118, AL 119 or AL 901 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarms AL 118 or AL 119 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Check that sensor Tusda1 is mounted correct by its mounting hole.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tusda1 from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
5) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Activated by UWS or AL 901</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">If activated Cold Treatment (CT), it will be affected</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>121</th><th colspan="5">Tevap open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Evaporator Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of evaporator temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Temperature sensor Tevap or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 123.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tevap from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tevap. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204.
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>122</td><td colspan="5">Tevap short</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Evaporator Temperature Sensor Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of short-circuited evaporator temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tevap or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 123.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tevap from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace the sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table in Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tevap. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204.
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>123</th><th colspan="5">Tevap invalid</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Evaporator Temperature Sensor Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective evaporator temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Active alarms AL 121, AL 122 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (284°F).
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 121 or AL 22 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarms AL 121 or AL 122 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tevap from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check (Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56) before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below alarm limit -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (+284°F). Value must be invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>124</th><th colspan="5">Tsuc open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Suction Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or complete lack of suction temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tsuc or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 126.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsuc from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tsuc. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204.
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Superheat control deactivation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>125</th><th>Tsuc short</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">Suction Temperature Sensor Short Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="2">Indication of short-circuited suction temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="2">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tsuc or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 126.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsuc from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204 the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tsuc. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in section Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="2">Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td colspan="2">Replacement by new value from AAS system
<table><tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="2">Superheat control deactivation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="2">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td colspan="2"><table><tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr><tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>126</th><th colspan="5">Tsuc invalid</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Suction Temperature Sensor Invalid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of defective suction temperature sensor or its measuring circuitry</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Active alarms AL 124, AL 125 or AL 901
• Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (+284°F).
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 124, AL 125 or AL 901 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarms AL 124 or AL 125 are active, check their trouble shooting section first.
2) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tsuc from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901
4) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced.
b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check, see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below alarm limit -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (+284°F). Value must be invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Superheat control deactivation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>127</th><th colspan="5">Tamb open</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Ambient Temperature Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of ambient temperature sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Temperature sensor Tamb or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 129.
Trouble shooting:
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tamb from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is more than 1.5 MΩ, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tamb. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204.
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit -60°C (-76°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">No consequence as to control</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

128	Tamb short	Warning
Description	Ambient Temperature Sensor Short Circuit	
Cause	Indication of short-circuited ambient temperature sensor	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td>
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Temperature sensor Tamb or its cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 129.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tamb from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
2) Measure the resistance between the two wires.
a) If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable or the sensor is defect, replace sensor and cable.
b) If the resistance matches the resistance and temperature in table, Tables starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are ok.
3) Measure the voltage over the connector for Tamb. It should be between 4.80 and 5.05V DC
a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check voltage/ temperature according to table in Tables starting p.204
b) If the voltage is outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect or other sensors may be defect and pulling the voltage down.
Check other alarms and see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56 before replacing controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Value above high alarm limit +140°C (+284°F)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>
Replacement by new value from AAS system
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td>No consequence as to control</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

129	Tamb invalid					Warning
Description	Ambient Temperature Sensor Invalid					
Cause	Indication of defective supply ambient sensor or its measuring circuitry					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Active alarms AL 127, AL 128 or AL 901 • Temperature sensor reading is out of valid range: -60°C (-76°F) or above +140°C (+284°F). Accompanied alarms: • AL 127, AL 128 or AL 901 may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) If alarms AL 127 or AL 128 are active, check their trouble shooting section first. 2) Disconnect the sensor cable for sensor Tamb from the connector on the interface/terminal block PCB, according to the wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. 3) If AL 901 is active, see trouble shooting for AL 901 4) Measure the resistance between the two wires. a) If the resistance is out of range of the resistance and temperature table, **Table** starting p.204, the temperature sensor and cable are defect and should be replaced. b) If the resistance is within range, perform controller door check **Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller** p.56 before replacing controller door.					
Criteria	Value below alarm limit -60°C (-58°F) or above +140°C (284°F). Value must be invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.					
Controller action	Replacement by new value from AAS system					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	No consequence as to control					
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 120 sec. to set alarm inactive.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

Pressure Sensor Alarms (AL 2XX)

200	Pdis open	Warning
Description	Compressor Discharge Pressure Sensor Open Circuit	
Cause	Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of compressor discharge pressure sensor	

Trouble shooting

Possible causes:

- Connector Pdis not correctly mounted.
- High pressure sensor Pdis defective.
- Cable for high pressure sensor Pdis defective.
- X1 cable is defect.
- Controller PCB defective.

Accompanied alarms:

- AL 203.

Trouble shooting:

Disconnect the cable for Pdis from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the high pressure sensor.

1) Check that the connector is mounted correctly according to the drawing for pressure transmitter AKS or NSK respectively.
   The earth stud must be on the opposite side of the cable (AKS):

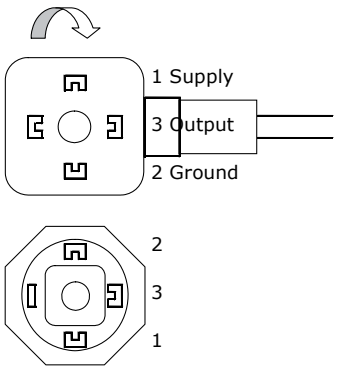


Figure for AKS

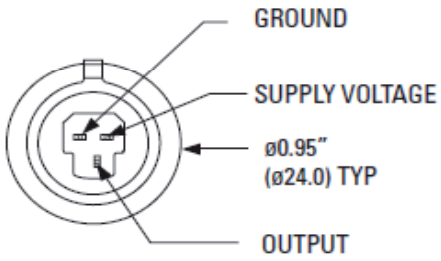


Figure for NSK

2) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
   If the cable is defect, replace cable.

3) Mount the cable for Pdis in controller cabinet and on the sensor.
   Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB.
   Measure voltage between wire and GND on interface/terminal block PCB.
   AKS: If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
   If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC, continue to 4).
   NSK: If voltage is below 0.37V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
   If voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4).

4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND.
   AKS: If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
   NSK: If the voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
   Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56

Criteria	Value below low alarm limit 0.1 BarE (2 Psi)					
Controller action	Replacement by new value from AAS system					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	No consequence as to control					
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in the alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 120 sec. to set alarm inactive.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

201	Pdis short	Warning
Description	Compressor Discharge Pressure Sensor Short Circuit	
Cause	Indication of short-circuited compressor discharge pressure sensor	

Trouble shooting

Possible causes:

- Connector for high pressure sensor Pdis not correctly mounted.
- High pressure sensor Pdis defective.
- Cable for high pressure sensor Pdis defective.
- X1 cable is defect.
- Controller PCB defective.

Accompanied alarms:

- AL 203.

Trouble shooting:

Disconnect the cable for Pdis from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the high pressure sensor.

1) Check that the connector is mounted correctly according to the drawing for pressure transmitter AKS or NSK respectively.
The earth stud must be on the opposite side of the cable (AKS):

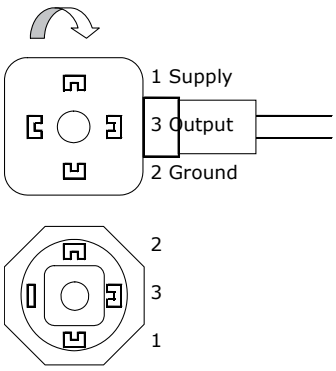


Figure for AKS

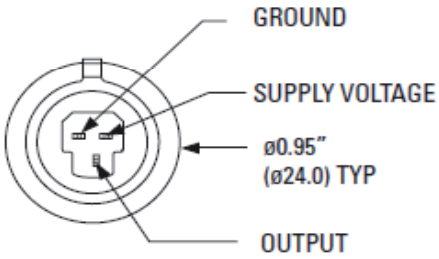


Figure for NSK

2) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
If the cable is defect, replace cable.

3) Mount the cable for Pdis in controller cabinet and on the sensor.
Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB
Measure voltage between wire and GND on interface/terminal block PCB.
AKS: If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC, continue to 4).
NSK: If voltage is below 0.37V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4).

4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND.
AKS: If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
NSK: If the voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.

Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56

Criteria	Value below low alarm limit 0.1 BarE (2 Psi)					
Controller action	Replacement by new value from AAS system					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence						

Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	

203	**Pdis invalid**	**Warning**
Description	Compressor Discharge Pressure Sensor Invalid	
Cause	Indication of defective compressor discharge pressure sensor or its measuring circuitry	

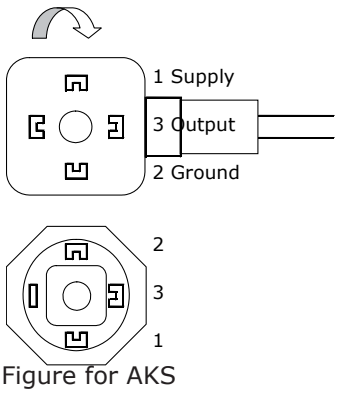
<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td>
Possible causes:
• Connector for high pressure sensor Pdis not correctly mounted.
• High pressure sensor Pdis defective.
• Cable for high pressure sensor Pdis defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 200 or AL 201 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
Disconnect the cable for Pdis from the interface/terminal block PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the high pressure sensor.
1) Check that the connector is mounted correctly according to the drawing for pressure transmitter AKS or NSK respectively.
The earth stud must be on the opposite side of the cable (AKS):


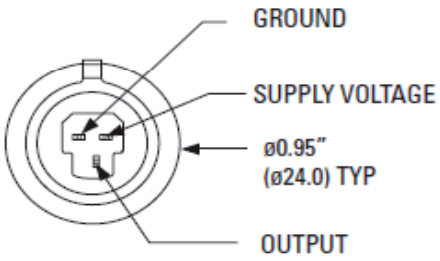
Figure for AKS


Figure for NSK
2) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
If the cable is defect, replace cable.
3) Mount the cable for Pdis in controller cabinet and on the sensor.
Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB.
Measure voltage between wire and GND on interface/terminal block PCB.
AKS: If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC, continue to 4).
NSK: If voltage is below 0.37V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4).
4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND.
AKS: If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
NSK: If the voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Value below alarm limit 0.1 BarE (2 Psi) or above 31.9 BarE (462 Psi). Value invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>Replacement by new value from AAS system
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

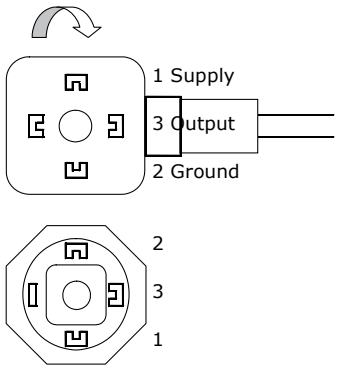
<table>
<tr><td>204</td><td colspan="5">Psuc open</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Compressor Suction Pressure Sensor Open Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of loose connection, defect or complete lack of compressor suction pressure sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
Possible causes:
• Connector for Psuc not correctly mounted.
• High pressure sensor Psuc defective.
• Cable for high pressure sensor Pdis defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 200 or AL 201 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
Disconnect the cable for Pdis from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the high pressure sensor.
1) Check that the connector is mounted correctly according to the drawing for pressure transmitter AKS or NSK respectively.
The earth stud must be on the opposite side of the cable (AKS):


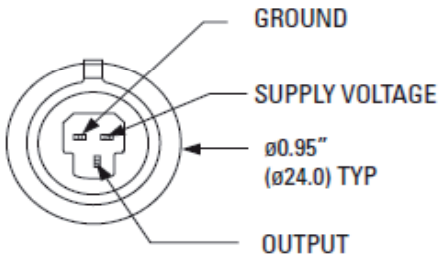
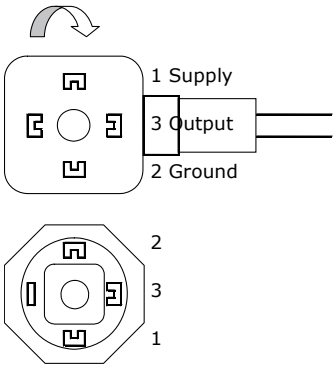
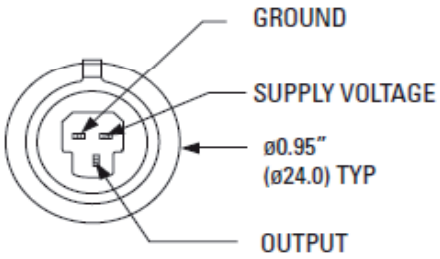
Figure for AKS


Figure for NSK
2) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
If the cable is defect, replace cable.
3) Mount the cable for Pdis in controller cabinet and on the sensor.
Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB.
Measure voltage between wire and GND on interface/terminal block PCB.
AKS: If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC, continue to 4).
NSK: If voltage is below 0.37V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4).
4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND.
AKS: If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
NSK: If the voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value above high alarm limit 11.9 BarE (172 Psi)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Replacement by new value from AAS system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
</table>

Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	

205	**Psuc short**	**Warning**
Description	Compressor Suction Pressure Sensor Short Circuit	
Cause	Indication of short-circuited compressor suction pressure sensor	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Connector for suction pressure sensor Psuc not correctly mounted. • Suction pressure sensor Psuc defective. • Cable for suction pressure sensor Psuc defective. • X1 cable is defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 207. Trouble shooting: Disconnect the cable for Psuc from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the suction pressure sensor. 1) Check that the connector is mounted correctly according to the drawing for pressure transmitter AKS or NSK respectively. The earth stud must be on the opposite side of the cable (AKS):  Figure for AKS  Figure for NSK 2) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable). If the cable is defect, replace cable. 3) Mount the cable for Psuc in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB. Measure voltage between wire and GND on interface/terminal block PCB. AKS: If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC, continue to 4). NSK: If voltage is below 0.37V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4). 4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND. AKS: If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door. NSK: If the voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door. **Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56.**	
Criteria	Value below low alarm limit -0.9 BarE (-13 Psi)	

Controller action	Replacement by new value from AAS system					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current		

207	**Psuc invalid**	**Warning**
Description	Compressor Suction Pressure Sensor Invalid	
Cause	Indication of defective compressor suction pressure sensor or its measuring circuitry	

Trouble shooting

Possible causes:

- Connector for suction pressure sensor Psuc not correctly mounted.
- Suction pressure sensor Psuc defective.
- Cable for suction pressure sensor Psuc defective.
- X1 cable is defect.
- Controller PCB defective.

Accompanied alarms:

- AL 204 or AL 205 may also be active.

Trouble shooting:

Disconnect the cable for Psuc from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the suction pressure sensor.

1) Check that the connector is mounted correctly according to the drawing for pressure transmitter AKS or NSK respectively.
   The earth stud must be on the opposite side of the cable (AKS):

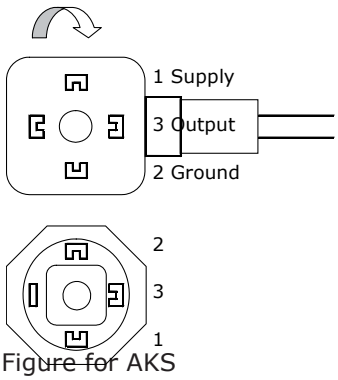


Figure for AKS

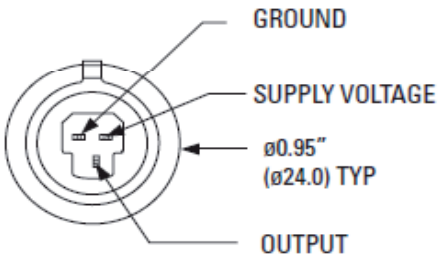


Figure for NSK

1) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
   If the cable is defect, replace cable.

2) Mount the cable for Psuc in controller cabinet and on the sensor.
   Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB.
   Measure voltage between wire and GND on interface/terminal block PCB.
   AKS: If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
   If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC, continue to 4).
   NSK: If voltage is below 0.37V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
   If voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4).

3) Mount signal wire.
   Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND.
   AKS: If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 4.5V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
   NSK: If the voltage is between 0.37V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.

Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56

Criteria

Value below alarm limit -0.9 BarE (-13 Psi) or above 11.8 BarE (171 Psi). Value invalid for 30 sec. for alarm activation.

Controller action

Replacement by new value from AAS system.

Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off

Consequence

Elimination

When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive

Log data

Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	

250	Press sensor type					Alarm
Description	Saved FC ID does not match the current FC ID					
Cause	Replaced Frequency Converter or controller door					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: Accompanied alarms: • AL 207 • AL 611 Trouble shooting: 1. Manually select the type of pressure transmitters in the configuration on menu F07 and F08.					
Criteria	The saved Frecuency Converter I does not match saved Frecuency Converter ID in the controller.					
Controller action	Replacement by new value from AAS system.					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	On
Consequence	The unit will continue operation with AAS value.					
Elimination	The operator has to manually select the type of pressure transmitters in the configuration on meny F07 and F08					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	T0	Tc	Type Low	Type High	

Other Sensor Alarms (AL 3XX)

300	RH open					Warning
Description	Relative Humidity Sensor Open Circuit					
Cause	Indication of loose connection, defect or lack of relative humidity sensor					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Relative humidity sensor RH or cable defective. • X1 cable is defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 302. Trouble shooting: Disconnect the cable for RH from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the RH sensor. 1) If the cable by inspection is defect, replace cable. 2) Dismount the sensor from the cable. Dismount the cable terminals from the controller. Measure the resistance between the terminals at the controller end. If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable is defect and must be replaced. 3) Mount the cable for RH in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB. Measure voltage between wire and GND on the interface/terminal block PCB. If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 10V DC, continue to 4). 4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 10V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door. **Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56**					
Criteria	Value above high alarm limit 120%					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Dehumidification impossible					
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current		

301	RH short	Warning
Description	Relative Humidity Sensor Short Circuit	
Cause	Indication of short-circuited relative humidity sensor	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td>
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Relative humidity sensor RH or cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 302.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
Disconnect the cable for RH from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the RH sensor.
1) If the cable by inspection is defect, replace cable.
2) Dismount the sensor from the cable. Dismount the cable from terminal 22 in X35 on the interface/terminal block. Measure the resistance between the signal wire coming from the sensor and terminal 21 and terminal 23 at the interface/terminal block. If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable is defect and must be replaced.
3) Mount the cable for RH in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB. Measure voltage between wire and GND on the interface/terminal block PCB. If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 10V DC, continue to 4).
4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 10V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Value below low alarm limit 5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>None
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td>Dehumidification impossible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

302	**RH invalid**	**Warning**
Description	Relative Humidity Sensor Invalid	
Cause	Indication of defective relative humidity sensor or its measuring circuitry	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Relative humidity sensor RH or cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 300 or AL 301 may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
Disconnect the cable for RH from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the RH sensor.
1) If the cable by inspection is defect, replace cable.
2) Dismount the sensor from the cable. Dismount the cable terminals from the controller. Measure the resistance between the terminals at the controller end. If the resistance is less than (<) 230 Ω, the cable is defect and must be replaced.
3) Mount the cable for RH in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB. Measure voltage between wire and GND on the interface/terminal block PCB. If voltage is below 0.5V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 10V DC, continue to 4).
4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND. If voltage is between 0.5V DC and 10V DC and this alarm is still active, replace controller door.
Before replacing controller door see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller p.56</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below alarm limit 10% RH or above 110% RH. Value invalid for 120 sec. for alarm activation.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Dehumidification impossible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 120 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

303	AirEx No connection				Warning
Description	Air Exchange Sensor Open Circuit				
Cause	Indication of a loose connection, defect or lack of air exchange sensor				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • AirEx is out of calibration • Air exchange sensor AirEx or cable defective. • X1 cable is defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 305. Trouble shooting: 1) If the cable by inspection is defect, replace cable. 2) Calibrate AirEx see p.188 If the value shown in controller is wrong or alarm still active then disconnect the cable for AirEx from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the AirEx sensor. 3) Mount the cable for AirEx in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB. Measure voltage between wire and GND on the interface/terminal block PCB. If the voltage is over 4.0 V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If the voltage is between 0.2 V DC and 4.0 V DC, continue to 4). 4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND. If the voltage is between 0.2V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active continue to 5). 5) Check controller, see **Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller** p.56 before replacing controller door.				
Criteria	Value above high alarm limit 225 m^3/hour				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence					
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	

304	AirEx short	Warning
Description	Air Exchange Sensor Short Circuit. *Not implemented yet*	
Cause	Indication of short-circuited air exchange sensor	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• AirEx is out of calibration
• Air exchange sensor AirEx or cable defective.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 305.
Trouble shooting:
1) If the cable by inspection is defect, replace cable.
2) Calibrate AirEx see p.188
If the value shown in controller is wrong or alarm still active, then disconnect the cable for AirEx from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the AirEx sensor.
3) Mount the cable for AirEx in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB.
Measure voltage between wire and GND on the interface/terminal block PCB.
If the voltage is below 0.2V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect.
If the voltage is between 0.2V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4).
4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND.
If the voltage is between 0.2V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, continue to 5)
5) Check controller, see Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller before replacing controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Value below low alarm limit 0 m³/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Current</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

305	**AirEx invalid**	**Warning**
Description	Air Exchange Sensor Invalid. *Alarm not implemented yet!*	
Cause	Indication of defective air exchange sensor or its measuring circuitry	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • AirEx is out of calibration • Air exchange sensor AirEx or cable defective. • X1 cable is defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 303 or AL 304 may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) If the cable by inspection is defect, replace cable. 2) Calibrate AirEx see p.188 If the value shown in controller is wrong or alarm still active then Disconnect the cable for AirEx from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet and from the AirEx sensor. 3) Mount the cable for AirEx in controller cabinet and on the sensor. Disconnect signal wire on interface/terminal block PCB. Measure voltage between wire and GND on the interface/terminal block PCB. If the voltage is below 0.2V DC, sensor or connection between sensor and cable is defect. If the voltage is between 0.0V DC and 4.0V DC, continue to 4). 4) Mount signal wire. Measure voltage between SIGNAL and GND. If the voltage is between 0.2V DC and 4.0V DC and this alarm is still active, continue to 5) 5) Check controller, see **Trouble shooting for Star Cool Controller** p.56 before replacing controller door.
Criteria	
Controller action	

Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off

Consequence	
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

306	**High press switch**	**Warning**
Description	High pressure switch is active	
Cause	Discharge pressure is too high and the high pressure switch off	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td>
<u>Possible causes:</u>

High pressure due to

Ambient temperature is over spec. limit +50°C (+122°F)
Manual valve after compressor closed
HP pipe damaged
Condenser fan motor is not running
Condenser blocked

Fuse F6 blown
High pressure switch or cable is defective
Wrong pressure transmitter in relation to controller settings
Pressure transmitter defect
X1 cable is defect
Controller PCB defective

<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>

AL 500 may be active alarm AL 604 may be or get active.

<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) The unit uses cooling refrigerant R134A and it is very difficult to operate at temperatures above specification. The unit needs cooler surroundings, better ventilation or water cooling.
2) If the pressure rises very quickly after start of the compressor, check that the valve after the compressor (discharge side) is not closed or only partially open. Make sure valve is fully open.
3) Check that there are no damages to the pipes after the compressor. Repair if they are damaged and check cooling liquid level (R134A).
4) Check that there are no alarm for the condenser fan motor, AL 402, AL 426 and that, the fan is rotating and that the condenser is not blocked for airflow.
5) If condenser is blocked, clean the condenser to secure cludding and dirt are removed.
6) If alarm AL 500 ‘FC missing’ is also active, the fuse F6 inside in the control cabinet is most likely blown. Replace the fuse.
Disconnect the cable for high pressure switch from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet.
7) Measure the voltage between the two connectors for the high pressure switch on the connector PCB.
If the voltage is below 15V AC, replace the controller door.
8) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
If the cable is defect, replace cable and high pressure switch.
9) Mount the cable for the high pressure switch again.
If this alarm is still active on the display, replace the controller door.
10) Look in display to see if pressure transmitter is according to settings (see Configuration p.48 (F08)) and set controller according to transmitter.
11) If pressure transmitter type is correct, perform troubleshooting for AL 203.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Pressure is above high pressure switch safety limit. Cut – out: 22.5 BarE ± 0.7 Bar (326.3 psi ± 10.2 psi), Cut – in: 15.9 BarE ± 0.7 Bar (230.6 psi ± 10.2 psi).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>Frequency controller is stopped and unit stops
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td>Unit stops</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>Unit restarts after 5 min. When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Pdis</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>306</th><th>High press switch</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">High pressure switch is active</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="2">Discharge pressure is too high and the high pressure switch off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="2">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• High pressure due to
– Ambient temperature is over spec. limit +50°C (+122°F)
– Manual valve after compressor closed
– HP pipe damaged
– Condenser fan motor is not running
– Condenser blocked
• Fuse F6 blown
• High pressure switch or cable is defective
• Wrong pressure transmitter in relation to controller settings
• Pressure transmitter defect
• X1 cable is defect
• Controller PCB defective
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 500 may be active alarm AL 604 may be or get active.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) The unit uses cooling refrigerant R134A and it is very difficult to operate at temperatures above specification. The unit needs cooler surroundings, better ventilation or water cooling.
2) If the pressure rises very quickly after start of the compressor, check that the valve after the compressor (discharge side) is not closed or only partially open. Make sure valve is fully open.
3) Check that there are no damages to the pipes after the compressor. Repair if they are damaged and check cooling liquid level (R134A).
4) Check that there are no alarm for the condenser fan motor, AL 402, AL 426 and that, the fan is rotating and that the condenser is not blocked for airflow.
5) If condenser is blocked, clean the condenser to secure cludding and dirt are removed.
6) If alarm AL 500 ‘FC missing’ is also active, the fuse F6 inside in the control cabinet is most likely blown. Replace the fuse.
Disconnect the cable for high pressure switch from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet.
7) Measure the voltage between the two connectors for the high pressure switch on the connector PCB.
If the voltage is below 15V AC, replace the controller door.
8) Check the cable (measure the resistance in the cable).
If the cable is defect, replace cable and high pressure switch.
9) Mount the cable for the high pressure switch again.
If this alarm is still active on the display, replace the controller door.
10) Look in display to see if pressure transmitter is according to settings (see Configuration p.48 (F08)) and set controller according to transmitter.
11) If pressure transmitter type is correct, perform troubleshooting for AL 203.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="2">Pressure is above high pressure switch safety limit. Cut – out: 22.5 BarE ± 0.7 Bar (326.3 psi ± 10.2 psi), Cut – in: 15.9 BarE ± 0.7 Bar (230.6 psi ± 10.2 psi).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td colspan="2">Frequency controller is stopped and unit stops
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="2">Unit stops</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="2">Unit restarts after 5 min. When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 60 sec. to set alarm inactive.</td></tr>
</table>

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Pdis			

Power Alarms (AL 4XX)

400	Mevap 1 overheat	Warning
Description	Evaporator Motor 1 Overheat	
Cause	Indication of an overheated motor or a loose thermistor cable connection	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Evaporator motor 1 defect. • Defect resistances on the interface/terminal block PCB. • Cable for measuring evaporator motor 1 overheat defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Turn off unit! Open inspection hatch and see if the evaporator fan can turn freely. If it cannot turn, remove ice or replace the motor. If the motor is hot, it may be overloaded and jammed or defect. 2) If the cable for Mevap1OH by inspection is defect, replace cable. 3) Disconnect the cable for Mevap1OH from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet. 4) Measure the resistance in the cable. If the resistance is more than 1 MΩ, the cable or the motor is defect and should be replaced. If the resistance is less than (<) 5 kΩ, the cable and motor should be ok. 5) Check resistances on the interface/terminal block PCB above X33 and X34. They must be 220 kΩ 6) Turn unit on again. Measure the voltage over the connector for Mevap1OH. It should be between 4.80V DC and 5.05V DC. a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check the voltage. If the voltage is less than (<) 2.5V DC, the measurement is ok. If the alarm after 30 sec. is still active on the display, the controller PCB is defect - replace controller door. b) If the voltage is outside the range, controller PCB is defect or another error might affect the voltage. Check other alarms before replacing controller door.	
Criteria	Both evaporator fan motors are stopped	
Controller action	Frequency controller is stopped and unit stops	

Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off

Consequence	Air circulation in container stops causing unit to stop				
Elimination	When overheating disappears, alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Control is again released, but fan motors will only be allowed to operate at low speed for the first 5 min. If the error does not reoccur, problem will be considered solved and evaporator fan high speed is again released.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive		High limit	Current	

401	**Mevap 2 overheat**	**Warning**
Description	Evaporator Motor 2 Overheat	
Cause	Indication of an overheated motor or a loose thermistor cable connection	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Evaporator motor 2 defect. • Defect resistances on the interface/terminal block PCB. • Cable for measuring evaporator motor 2 overheat defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Turn off unit! Open inspection hatch and see if the evaporator fan can turn freely. If it cannot turn, remove ice or replace the motor. If the motor is hot, it may be overloaded and jammed or defect. 2) If the cable for Mevap2OH by inspection is defect, replace cable. 3) Disconnect the cable for Mevap2OH from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet. 4) Measure the resistance in the cable. If the resistance is more than 1 MΩ, the cable or the motor is defect and should be replaced. If the resistance is less than (<) 5 kΩ, the cable and motor should be ok. 5) Check resistances on the interface/terminal block PCB above X33 and X34. They must be 220 kΩ 6) Turn unit on again. Measure the voltage over the connector for Mevap2OH. It should be between 4.80V DC and 5.05V DC. a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check the voltage. If the voltage is less than (<) 2.5V DC, the measurement is ok. If the alarm after 30 sec. is still active on the display, the controller PCB is defect - replace controller door. b) If the voltage is outside the range, controller PCB is defect or another error might affect the voltage. Check other alarms before replacing controller door.	
Criteria	Value above high alarm limit 10 K Ohm.	

Controller action	Both evaporator fan motors are stopped					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Air circulation in container stops causing unit to stop					
Elimination	When overheating ceases, alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Control is again released but fan motors will only be allowed to operate at low speed for the first 5 min. If error does not reoccur, problem will be considered solved and evaporator fan high speed is again released.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive		High limit	Current		

402	Mcond overheat				Warning
Description	Condenser Motor Overheat				
Cause	Indication of an overheated motor or a loose thermistor cable connection				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Condenser motor defect. • Defect resistances on the interface/terminal block PCB. • Cable for measuring condenser motor overheat defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Turn off unit! See if the condenser fan can turn freely. If it cannot turn, replace the motor. If the motor is hot, it may be overloaded and jammed or defect. 2) If the cable for McondOH by inspection is defect, replace cable. 3) Disconnect the cable for McondOH from the connector PCB according to the wiring schematics inside the control cabinet. 4) Measure the resistance in the cable. If the resistance is more than 1 MΩ, the cable or the motor is defect and should be replaced. If the resistance is less than (<) 5 kΩ, the cable and motor should be ok. 5) Check resistances on the interface/terminal block PCB above X33 and X34. They must be 220 kΩ 6) Turn unit on again. Measure the voltage over the connector for McondOH. It should be between 4.80V DC and 5.05V DC. a) If the voltage is inside the above range, connect sensor again. Measure the voltage over the sensor and check the voltage. If the voltage is less than (<) 2.5V DC, the measurement is ok. If the alarm after 30 sec. is still active on the display, the controller PCB is defect - replace the controller door. b) If the voltage is outside the range, controller PCB is defect or another error might affect the voltage. Check other alarms before replacing controller door.				
Criteria	Value above top alarm limit 10 K Ohm				
Controller action	Condenser fan motor is stopped				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Air circulation in container stops causing unit to stop				
Elimination	When overheating disappears, alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Control is again released, but fan motor will only be allowed to operate at low speed for the first 5 min. If the error does not reoccur, problem will be considered solved and evaporator fan high speed is again released.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive		High limit	Current	

411	Unit over current					Log
Description	Unit Over current					
Cause	Indication of short circuit					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The unit is using too much power. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) The voltage may have been too low for too long. 2) Check for loose connections. 3) When cargo is unloaded, run a PTI test and see if one of the motors or heater is using too much power. 4) Check power cables for short circuits and damages. 5) Check cables for heaters and motors for short circuits and damages.					
Criteria	Maximum current consumption has been exceeded					
Controller action	Controller breaks supply					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Phase no.	Current	Limit		

This alarm is used for service purposes, the fuses are protecting the unit

414	U1-2 over voltage	Fatal Alarm
Description	U1-2 Over voltage	
Cause	Indication of error in container supply voltage between phases 1 and 2	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The unit is supplied with a voltage above specified level. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Measure the voltage applied to the unit. 2) Apply correct voltage to the unit. The FC will be destroyed if it is running at a too high voltage. 3) Measure the actual voltage and compare with the value in the display. If the measurement differs the power meas PCB may be defect. Replace or bypass power meas PCB by pressing selecting configuration then phase direction and then cw. If condenser fan rotates in the wrong direction, choose ccw. This action is to be performed at every unit start up					
Criteria	Value above top alarm limit 525 Volt					
Controller action	Controller breaks supply after 60 sec. After 30 sec. the unit restarts with a normal startup procedure.					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive if another phase voltage measuring is below limit. It may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Voltage	A/D Channel	

415	**U2-3 over voltage**	**Fatal Alarm**
Description	U2-3 Over voltage	
Cause	Indication of error in container supply voltage between phases 2 and 3	
Trouble shooting	For trouble shooting see AL 414	
Criteria	Value above top alarm limit 525 Volt	
Controller action	Controller breaks supply after 60 sec. After 30 sec. the unit restarts with a normal startup procedure.	
	Log X Alarm X Alarm light Quick flash	
Consequence	Unit stops	
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive if another phase voltage measuring is below limit. It may then be deleted..	
Log data	Parm 1 Parm 2 Parm 3 Parm 4 Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive Low limit High limit Voltage A/D Channel	

416	**U1-3 over voltage**	**Fatal Alarm**
Description	U1-3 Over voltage	
Cause	Indication of error in container supply voltage between phases 1 and 3	

Trouble shooting	For trouble shooting see AL 414					
Criteria	Value above top alarm limit 525 Volt					
Controller action	Controller breaks supply after 60 sec. After 30 sec. the unit restarts with a normal startup procedure.					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive if another phase voltage measuring is below limit. It may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Voltage	A/D Channel	

417	**U1-2 under voltage**	**Warning**
Description	U1-2 Under voltage	
Cause	Indication of error in container supply voltage between phases 1 and 2	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The unit is supplied with a voltage below specified level. • Defect Power Meas PCB Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Measure the voltage applied to the unit. 2) Apply correct voltage to the unit. The FC will not be able to maintain stable speed of the compressor motor due to a too low voltage and therefore the unit will make a restart. 3) Measure the actual voltage and compare with the value in the display. If the measurement differs the power meas PCB may be defect. Replace or bypass power meas PCB by pressing 🔧 selecting configuration then phase direction and then cw. If condenser fan rotates in the wrong direction, choose ccw. This action is to be performed at every unit start up.	

Criteria	Value below low alarm limit 335 Volt					
Controller action	Controller breaks supply after 60 sec. After 30 sec. the unit restarts with a normal startup procedure.					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive if another phase voltage measuring is above limit. It may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Voltage	A/D channel	

418	**U2-3 under voltage**	**Warning**
Description	U2-3 Under voltage	
Cause	Indication of error in container supply voltage between phases 2 and 3	

Trouble shooting	See trouble shooting for AL 417					
Criteria	Value below low alarm limit 335 Volt					
Controller action	Controller breaks supply after 60 sec. After 30 sec. the unit restarts with a normal startup procedure.					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive if another phase voltage measuring is above limit. It may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Voltage	A/D Channel	

419	**U1-3 under voltage**				**Warning**
Description	U1-3 Under voltage				
Cause	Indication of error in container supply voltage between phases 1 and 3				
Trouble shooting	See trouble shooting for AL 417				
Criteria	Value below low alarm limit 335 Volt				
Controller action	Controller breaks supply after 60 sec. After 30 sec. the unit restarts with a normal startup procedure.				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive if another phase voltage measuring is above limit. It may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Voltage	A/D Channel	

420	**I1 over current**	**Log**
Description	I1 Over current	
Cause	Indication of short circuit in electric installations of Star Cool unit	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The unit is using too much power on one phase. • Defect Power Meas PCB Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) The voltage may have been too low for too long. 2) When cargo is unloaded, run a PTI test and see if one of the motors or heater is using too much power. 3) Check power cables for short circuits and damages. 4) Check cables for heaters and motors for short circuits and damages. 5) Measure the actual current and compare with the value in the display. If the measurement differs, the power meas PCB may be defect. Replace or bypass power meas PCB by pressing selecting configuration then phase direction and then cw. If condenser fan rotates in the wrong direction, choose ccw. This action is to be performed at every unit start up					
Criteria	Value above upper alarm limit 20 Amp					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	A/D Channel	

This alarm is used for service purposes. The fuses are protecting the unit

421	**I2 over current**				**Log**
Description	I2 Over current				
Cause	Indication of short circuit in electric installations of Star Cool unit				
Trouble shooting	See trouble shooting for AL 420				
Criteria	Value above upper alarm limit 20 Amp				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops				
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	A/D Channel

This alarm is used for service purposes. The fuses are protecting the unit

422	I3 over current				Log
Description	I3 Over current				
Cause	Indication of short circuit in electric installations of Star Cool unit				
Trouble shooting	See trouble shooting for AL 420				
Criteria	Value above upper alarm limit 20 Amp				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stops				
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	A/D Channel

This alarm is used for service purposes. The fuses are protecting the unit

423	No phase direction	Fatal Alarm
Description	Phase direction not detectable	
Cause	Phases may be lacking or there may be extremely high noise in one or more phases in the detection moment	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The unit is supplied with an unstable voltage. • The voltage is unstable/unmeasurable. • The power frequency is out of specified range. • Loose flat cable between power meas PCB and terminal PCB • Defect Power Meas PCB Accompanied alarms: • AL 424 may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Check or/and replace flat power cable between power meas PCB and terminal PCB. 2) Check if voltage on all 3 phases is within specified range. 3) Verify that all 3 phases are applied to the unit. 4) Verify that power frequency is within specified range. 5) Verify that correct voltage is applied to the unit 6) Check/replace power meas PCB. 7) If 1) to 6) are ok, then replace the controller door or set the correct phase direction on the Configuration menu F05 to **c**lock**w**ise or **c**ounter**c**lock**w**ise.	
Criteria	Impossible to detect phase sequence in power supply	
Controller action	Controller breaks supply	
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash

Consequence	Unit stops				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when phase sequence can be established. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	No. of CW	No. of CCW	Min no. OK	

425	**Frequency too high**				**Warning**
Description	Power Frequency Too High Warning				
Cause	Power generator adjusted to too high frequency				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The power frequency is out of specified range. Accompanied alarms: • AL 423 may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Adjust the frequency of the power generator to a lower frequency. 2) Verify that power frequency is within specified range. 3) Apply correct voltage to the unit				
Criteria	Power frequency above 66 Hz				
Controller action	Mcond, Mevap1 and Mevap2 fan motors forced to low speed				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Reduced capacity of unit				
Elimination	Power frequency within range again				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Frequency			

426	**Frequency too high**				**Alarm**
Description	Power Frequency Too High Alarm				
Cause	Power generator adjusted to too high frequency				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The power frequency is out of specified range. Accompanied alarms: • AL 423 or AL 425 may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Adjust the frequency of the power generator to a lower frequency. 2) Verify that power frequency is within specified range. 3) Apply correct voltage to the unit.				
Criteria	Power frequency above 66 Hz for 5 min or above 70 Hz				
Controller action	Mcond, Mevap1 and Mevap2 fan motors forced to low speed				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Reduced capacity of unit				

Elimination	Power frequency within range again				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Frequency			

427	**(Voltage / freq.) U / f ratio low**				**Alarm**
Description	Bad power supply - over loaded / under supplied				
Cause	Power generator adjusted to too high frequency compared to supply voltage				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Overload of power supply Too long or to thin cables Bad connection in plug Accompanied alarms: • 429 Trouble shooting: 1) Find better cable and or plug 2) Find failure in the supply system 3) If no AL 429, watch the unit more often				
Criteria	Umean is less than (<) 105 + 5.1 * frequence Umean = (U1-2 + U2-3 + U1-3)/3				
Controller action	None				
	Log		Alarm		Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	None				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when proper supply is established. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	U1 2	U2 3	U1 3	NetFreq	n/a

428	**(Voltage / freq.) U / f ratio high**	**Alarm**
Description	Bad power supply - voltage regulation out of order.	
Cause	Power generator adjusted to too high voltage	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Failure in generator voltage control Accompanied alarms: • AL429 Trouble shooting: 1) Find a better supply 2) If no AL 429, watch the unit more often	
Criteria	Umean is more than (>) 145 + 5.9 * frequence Umean = (U1-2 + U2-3 + U1-3)/3	

Controller action	None					
	Log		Alarm		Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	None					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when proper supply is established. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	U1 2	U2 3	U1 3	NetFreq	n/a	

429	**(Voltage/freq.) U/f ratio**	**Fatal alarm**
Description	Bad power supply	
Cause	See AL 427 and AL 428	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • See AL 427 and AL 428 Accompanied alarms: • AL 427 and AL 428 Trouble shooting: 1) See AL 427 and AL 428	
Criteria	Lower limit: Umean is less than (<) 90 + 5.0 * frequence Upper limit: Umean is more than (>) 160 + 6.0 * frequence Umean = (U1-2 + U2-3 + U1-3)/3	

Controller action	All contacts are released					
	Log		Alarm		Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	All fans forced into Low Speed					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when proper supply is established. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	U1 2	U2 3	U1 3	NetFreq	n/a	

430	**Cpr connection**	**Alarm**
Description	Power Cable From FC to Compressor is Faulty	
Cause	Indication of error with power cable between FC and compressor. The compressor is not using any power	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• The power cable between the FC and the compressor motor is defect.
• The current measuring circuit in the FC is faulty.
• The compressor motor is damaged.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) Check if voltage on all 3 phases is within specified range.
2) Check that the power cable between the FC and the compressor motor is not damaged..
3) Measure that the compressor motor is not damaged.
4) The FC may be defect.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">FC is running but the current from the FC is below alarm limit</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Mcond, Mevap1 and Mevap2 fan motors forced to low speed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Controller will retry after 1 min</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

Frequency Converter (FC) Alarms (AL 5XX)

For some of the alarms in this section, the FC may be faulty and must be replaced. For continuing operation until replacement is possible, the unit can be rewired and started for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operation** p.50

<table>
<tr><th>500</th><th>FC missing</th><th>Fatal Alarm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">Frequency Communication Missing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="2">Indication of defect FC, lack of or improper connection</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="2">Possible causes:
• Communication with FC broken.
• Power voltage to the FC not applied (wired for emergency operation?).
• Defect FC.
• X1 cable is defect.
• Controller PCB defective.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 306 or one or more AL 5XX may also be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) If alarm AL 306 ‘High press switch’ is also active, the fuse F6 inside in the control cabinet is most likely blown. Replace the fuse.
2) Verify that cable FC-com is mounted correctly according to wiring diagram inside the controller cabinet and not being damaged.
3) Check that power to the FC is not wired for emergency operation.
4) Verify that there are correct voltages on all 3 phases for the FC.
5) Measure with a multimeter that there is a small DC signal on the connector PCB for cable FC-com.
a) If there is no signal: The controller PCB is defective. Replace the controller door.
b) If there is signal: The FC is defect and must be replaced.
If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See Emergency Operations p.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="2">Communication with FC not possible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td colspan="2">Mcond, Mevap1 and Mevap2 fan motors forced to low speed
Log: X | Alarm: X | Alarm light: Quick flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="2">Unit stop</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="2">When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td colspan="2">Parm 1: Active/Inactive | Parm 2: Bytes Gf | Parm 3: Bytes Df | Parm 4 | Parm 5</td></tr>
</table>

501	FC local control	Alarm
Description	FC setting in Local Mode	
Cause	Indication of FC set in the local control mode	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Cable FC-com periodically defective. • Internal fault in the FC. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • One or more AL 5XX may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Check that the cable FC-com is connected and not damaged. 2) Switch off the unit and wait 10 min. before switching on the unit again. 3) If the alarm is then still active, the FC is defective and must be replaced. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	FC in the local mode					
Controller action	Mcond, Mevap1 and Mevap2 fan motors forced to low speed					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when local mode is reset on frequency converter. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

508	**FC short circ**				**Alarm**
Description	FC Short Circuit Alarm				
Cause	Indication of defective “cable”, compressor motor or FC				
Trouble shooting (A16)	Possible causes: • Short-circuit on the FC power output. • Damaged cable and/or plugs. Accompanied alarms: • One or more AL 5XX may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) There is a short-circuit on the compressor motor (Mcpr) terminals or in the motor. Check the cable and replace if it is defect. 2) The FC is defective and must be replaced. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	Short circuit in compressor or its terminals. Motor current has been above 40 Amp					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					

Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC		

509	**FC 24V fault**				**Alarm**
Description	FC Internal 24V Supply Fault Alarm				
Cause	Indication of problems with FC				
Trouble shooting (A15)	Possible causes: • Internal fault in the FC. Accompanied alarms: • One or more AL 5XX may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Switch off the unit and wait 10 min. before switching on the unit again. 2) If the alarm is then still active, the FC is defective and must be replaced. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50				
Criteria	Internal 24V supply error				
Controller action	FC shut-down				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis

510	FC earth fault					Alarm
Description	FC Earth Fault Alarm					
Cause	Indication of problems with cable, compressor or FC					
Trouble shooting (A14)	Possible causes: • Isolation damaged on the FC power output to the compressor. • Defect FC. • Damaged cable and/or plugs. Accompanied alarms: • One or more AL 5XX may also be active. Trouble shooting: 1) The power cable for the compressor motor (Mcpr) may have defect isolation. Check the cable and replace if it is defect. 2) Measure resistance fase to ground (must be above 2 MΩ). 3) The FC is defective and must be replaced. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	Leakage current from outlets to ground of FC. Current 3A for more than 10µsec (0.00001 sec)					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

511	FC over cur	Alarm
Description	FC Overcurrent Alarm	
Cause	Indication of problems with compressor	

Trouble shooting (A13)	Possible causes: • The compressor motor draws too much current. • Defect FC. • Condenser blogged due to dirt and residue. Accompanied alarms: • One or more AL 5XX may also be active. Check also these alarms before replacing anything. Trouble shooting: 1) The compressor motor draws too much current from the FC. The motor may be jammed or defect. 2) Turn off unit and wait 10 min. before turning on the unit again. 3) When the unit starts up again, verify that the compressor starts again and is running. 4) If the compressor cannot run or runs very short time before this alarm comes again, the compressor is defective and must be replaced. 5) If the compressor can run several min. without alarm, the FC may be defective and must be replaced if the alarm comes again. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50 6) Clean condenser.					
Criteria	FC overloaded. Current above 38Amp for approx. 1 sec					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

512	**FC motor therm**				**Alarm**
Description	FC- Compressor Motor Overtemperature				
Cause	Indication of defective compressor or lack of oil				
Trouble shooting (A11)	*This alarm is not used at the moment*				
Criteria	Overtemperature in compressor motor				
Controller action	FC shut-down				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis

513	FC overload					Alarm
Description	FC Overload Alarm					
Cause	Indication of problems with compressor					
Trouble shooting (A9)	Possible causes: • The FC cannot deliver enough power to the compressor. • Insufficient cooling for the FC. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • AL 522 or AL 525 may also be active and should be checked first. Trouble shooting: At very high ambient temperatures and very low setpoint temperatures, the FC may get too hot to generate enough power. Therefore it can be cooled by the refrigerant in the compressor. 1) Check that all bolts fixing the FC to the compressor are properly fastened and nothing is jammed between the FC and the compressor. 2) The power cable for the compressor motor (Mcpr) may have been mounted incorrectly and therefore the cooling contact between the FC and the compressor is not good enough. Check the motor cable and replace it if it is defect. Fasten bolts properly for better cooling. 3) The compressor is wearing down and drawing increasingly power from the FC. Check other alarms if there have been more alarms from the FC. a. If the ambient temperature is not high, the compressor must be replaced. b. If the ambient temperature is high, the compressor and FC should be ok but close to operating limit. Monitor unit and see if problem continues. 4) The FC is defective and must be replaced. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	FC overloaded. Current has been above 24Amp for 20 sec.					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	The FC will be restarted after 10 min. Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

514	FC under volt	Alarm
Description	FC Undervoltage Fault Alarm	
Cause	Indication of problems with supply voltage	

Trouble shooting (A9)	Possible causes: • The FC is supplied with too low voltage for contiunous operation. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • AL 417, AL 418 or AL 419 may be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Supply unit with correct power voltage according to specification. 2) If voltage is within specification and not unstable, the FC may be defective and must be replaced. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	Supply voltage to FC is less than (<) 330V AC with full load. The minimum voltage depends on the load of the FC.					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

515	**FC over volt**				**Alarm**
Description	FC Overvoltage Fault Alarm				
Cause	Indication of problems with supply voltage				
Trouble shooting (A7)	Possible causes: • The FC is supplied with too high voltage for contiuous operation. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • AL 414, AL 415, AL 416 or AL 521 may be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Supply unit with correct power voltage according to specification. The FC will be destroyed at too high voltages and is therefore being shut down. 2) If voltage is within specification and not unstable, the FC may be defective and must be replaced. If there is no FC replacement available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	Supply voltage of FC is more than (>) 550V AC (800V DC)					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis

516	FC phase loss				Alarm
Description	FC Phase Loss Fault Alarm				
Cause	Indication of lack of phase or defective FC				
Trouble shooting (A4)	Possible causes: • One or more phases are not applied to the FC. • Unstable power supply (generator). • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • AL 523 • AL 417, AL 418, AL 419 may be active. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify that all 3 phases are present and voltage is correct. 2) Verify that voltage difference between the 3 phases is less than (<) 20V AC. 3) Supply unit with correct voltage according to specification. 4) If supply from the generator is unstable, adjust supply frequency to 50-55 Hz (see **Info Menu Viewing** p.36 (I22)) to avoid self-oscillation. 5) If 1) to 4) do not solve the problem, then replace the FC. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation. Remind to use ocsiloscope for determination of unstable supply from generator caused by uneven torque on generator cylinders.					
Criteria	FC cannot maintain DC filter voltage (or too much ripple in DC voltage). AL 523 has been active for more than 50 sec.				
Controller action	FC shut-down				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Unit stop				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis

<table>
<tr><th>517</th><th>FC over temp</th><th>Alarm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">FC Overtemperature Fault Alarm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="2">Indication of problems with compressor or FC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting (A36)</td><td colspan="2">Possible causes:
• FC operates at operating limits.
• Insufficient cooling for the FC.
• Defect FC.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 522.
Trouble shooting:
1) The FC is getting too hot. Verify that supply voltage is not too high.
2) Check that the FC is mounted and tightened correctly to the compressor. If the FC is mounted correctly, it should not be possible to insert an air gap gauge between FC and compressor.
3) Motor cable between FC and compressor may be jammed between FC and compressor. Cooling of FC is unsufficient. If this alarm appears more than once: Dismount FC and check motor cable before mounting the FC again. Fasten bolts properly for better cooling.
If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See Emergency Operations p.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="2">FC temperature exceeds +85°C (185°F), or above 78°C (172°F) for more than 15 min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td colspan="2">FC shut-down
Log: X | Alarm: X | Alarm light: Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="2">Unit stops and restarts when FC is cooled down</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="2">Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td colspan="2">Parm 1: Active/Inactive | Parm 2: Freq FC | Parm 3: I FC | Parm 4: Psuc | Parm 5: Pdis</td></tr>
</table>

518	FC inrush	Alarm
Description	FC Inrush Fault Alarm	
Cause	Indication of problems with supply voltage	

Trouble shooting (A36)	Possible causes: • The FC has had too many restarts within short time. • Manual activation of contactor (K8) on/off too many times. • Loose power connection for the FC. • Loose FC-com cable for communication with the FC. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • There may be other AL 5XX alarms. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify that supply power for the unit is stable and within specification. 2) Check the FC-com cable for damages and fix a loose connection. 3) Check supply power cables for the FC and fix if loose. 4) The FC may be defect and should be replaced. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50
Criteria	May occur if FC is activated too many times during a one minute period (the primary side). FC has been switched on/off more than twice within 1 minute.
Controller action	FC shut-down

Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash

Consequence	Unit stops and restarts after some min				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in the alarm list when reset by the FC. The alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis

521	**FC high volt**	**Warning**
Description	FC High Voltage Fault Warning	
Cause	Indication of problems with supply voltage	
Trouble shooting (W7)	Possible causes: • The unit is supplied with voltage above specification. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • AL 515. Trouble shooting: 1) Measure if the power voltage to the unit is within specification. Apply correct voltage if the voltage is too high. 2) Turn the unit off for 10 min. and then start it again. If this alarm becomes active again, the FC has an internal fault and must be replaced. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50	
Criteria	Supply voltage of FC has exceeded 535V AC (760V DC)	

Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	If not solved, this problem can cause FC to stop due to alarm 515					
Elimination	Warning will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

522	**FC high temp**	**Log**
Description	FC Overtemperature Warning	
Cause	Indication of problems with compressor or FC	
Trouble shooting (W36)	Possible causes: • FC operates at operating limits. • Insufficient cooling for the FC. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • None Trouble shooting: 1) The FC is getting too hot. Verify that supply voltage is not too high. 2) Check that the FC is mounted and tightened correctly to the compressor. If the FC is mounted correctly, it should not be possible to insert an air gap gauge between FC and compressor. 3) Motor cable between FC and compressor may be jammed between FC and compressor. Cooling of FC is unsufficient. If this alarm comes more than once: Dismount FC and check motor cable before mounting the FC again. Fasten bolts properly for better cooling. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50	

Criteria	FC temperature has exceeded warning limit +78°C					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	If not solved, this problem can cause FC to stop due to alarm 517					
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

523	**FC phase loss**	**Warning**
Description	FC Phase Loss Fault Warning	
Cause	Indication of defective FC or lack of phase	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting (W36)</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• One or more phases are not applied to the FC.
• Unstable power supply (generator).
• Defect FC.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 417, AL 418, AL 419, AL 516 may be active.
Trouble shooting:
1) Verify that all 3 phases are present and voltage is correct.
2) Verify that voltage levels are the same for all 3 phases (diffence in voltage below 14V AC).
3) Supply unit with correct power voltage according to specification.
4) Replace the FC.
If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">FC cannot maintain DC filter voltage above warning is more than 70V
DC peak to peak (too much ripple in DC voltage).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">If not solved, this problem can cause FC to stop due to alarm 516</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">Warning will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC.
Alarm may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Freq FC</td><td>I FC</td><td>Psuc</td><td colspan="2">Pdis</td></tr>
</table>

524	FC current limit					Warning
Description	FC Current Limit Fault Warning					
Cause	Indication of problems with compressor. Error may be seen during pull-down					
Trouble shooting (A12)	Possible causes: • The compressor motor draws too much current. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • One or more AL 5XX may also be active. Check these alarms also before replacing anything. Trouble shooting: 1) The compressor motor draws too much current from the FC. The motor may be jammed or defect. 2) Turn off unit and wait 10 min. before turning the unit on again. 3) When the unit starts up again, verify that the compressor starts again and is running. 4) If the compressor cannot run or runs very shortly before this alarm appears again, the compressor is defective and must be replaced. 5) If the compressor can run several min. without alarm, the FC may be defective and must be replaced if the alarm appears again. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	Motor current above 24 Amp for approx. 10 sec					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	If not solved, this problem can cause FC to stop due to alarm 511					
Elimination	Warning will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

525	FC overload	Warning
Description	FC Overload Warning	
Cause	Indication of problems with compressor	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting (W9)</td><td>
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• The FC cannot supply enough power to the compressor.
• Insufficient cooling for the FC.
• Defect FC.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• AL 522 or AL 525 may also be active and should be checked first.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
At very high ambient temperatures and very low setpoint temperatures, the FC may get too hot to generate enough power. It can therefore be cooled by the refrigerant in the compressor.
1) Check that all bolts fixing the FC to the compressor are fastened and nothing is jammed between the FC and the compressor.
2) The power cable for the compressor motor (Mcpr) may have been mounted incorrectly and therefore the cooling contact between the FC and the compressor is not good enough.
Check the motor cable and replace it if it is defect. Fasten bolts properly for better cooling.
3) The compressor is wearing down and drawing increasingly power from the FC. Check other alarms if there have been more alarms from the FC.
a. If the ambient temperature is not high, the compressor must be replaced.
b. If the ambient temperature is high, the compressor and FC should be ok but close to operating limit. Monitor unit and see if problem continues.
4) The FC is defective and must be replaced.
If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See Emergency Operations p.50
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>FC load has exceeded warning limit of 24 Amp</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>None
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td>If not solved, this problem can cause FC to stop due to alarm 513</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>Warning will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC.
Alarm may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Freq FC</td><td>I FC</td><td>Psuc</td><td>Pdis</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

529	FC setup error	Warning
Description	FC Setup Warning	
Cause	The setup of the FC is rejected by the FC. Either communication problems or phase fault	

Trouble shooting (A37)	Possible causes: • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • There may be other AL 5XX alarms. Trouble shooting: 1) The FC reports a failure in its factory setup data. See if there should be other FC alarms (AL 5XX) and if they can be removed first. 2) Turn the unit off for 10 min. and then start it again. If this alarm becomes active again, the FC has a permanent internal fault and must be replaced. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	FC error reports its setup data					
Controller action	FC shut-down					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	The compressor will not start					
Elimination	Warning will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis	

566	**FC undefined alarm**				**Warning**
Description	FC Undefined Alarm				
Cause	The FC has an undefined alarm/warning				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect FC. • Defect power cable from FC to compressor motor. Accompanied alarms: • There may be other AL 5XX alarms. Trouble shooting: 1) The FC reports an undefined alarm/warning. See if there should be other FC alarms (AL 5XX) and if they can be removed first. 2) Turn the unit off for 10 min. and then start it again. If this alarm/warning becomes active again, the FC has a permanent internal fault and must be replaced. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50				
Criteria	FC reports an undefined alarm				
Controller action	FC shut-down				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Unit stop				

Elimination	Warning will be marked as inactive in alarm list when reset by FC. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	FC AL number	Psuc	Pdis

599	**FC Trip Lock**				**Log**
Description	The FC has tripped and stopped				
Cause	Alarm indicates problem with compressor or frequency controller				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Other alarms have tripped (stopped) the FC. • Defect FC. Accompanied alarms: • There is another alarm(s), especially AL 5XX alarms. Trouble shooting: 1) The FC has tripped due to another AL 5XX alarm and then stopped. See if there should be other FC alarms (AL 5XX) and act accordingly to these. 2) Turn the unit off for 10 min. and then start it again. If this alarm becomes active again, the FC may have an internal fault and must be replaced. If no FC replacement is available, the unit can be rewired for emergency operation: See **Emergency Operations** p.50				
Criteria	The FC has stopped due to an error and must be reset				
Controller action	FC is being reset				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	There is no cooling until the FC is ready again. The FC may need to cool down before restarting.				
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Freq FC	I FC	Psuc	Pdis

Operation Alarms (AL 6XX)

600	**No control sensors**	**Fatal Alarm**
Description	Supply Air Sensor 1, Supply Air Sensor 2, Return Air Sensor and Evaporator Sensor are all malfunctioning.	
Cause	Alarm indicates that all control-relevant sensors are defective or unreliable. See also **Tempreature control** and **Expansion valve control** p.18	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Supply Air Sensor 1, Supply Air Sensor 2, Return Air Sensor and Tevap are all malfunctioning. • X1 cable is defect. • Controller PCB defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 100 to AL 108. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify all other sensor alarms AL 100 to AL 3XX and try to remove these alarms. 2) If this alarm remains active, replace controller PCB.					
Criteria	No valid control sensor values					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	When one of the control sensor values enters into the valid area, it is again possible to control container temperature. For reliability reasons at least one of the control sensor values must be valid for 30 sec. before sensor may be used as control reference again.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

601	**No watercooling**				**Warning**
Description	Water-cooling fault				
Cause	Lack of water-cooling				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Water cooling selected and no water cooling active. • Insufficient water cooling capacity. • If program is chosen, warning can occur in units without watercooling. Accompanied alarms: • AL 100 to AL 108. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify that water cooling pipes are applied and water is running when selecting water cooling. 2) Verify that the water is not too hot and not able to be used for cooling the unit.					
Criteria	Compressor discharge temperature exceeds limit for water-cooling, 60°C (+140°F) in more than 1 hour					
Controller action	Water-cooling is deactivated					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence						

Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list next time water-cooling is activated. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Tc	Wc off		

602	**Tset unreachable**				**Alarm**
Description	Tset Unreachable. *(Not implemented yet)*				
Cause	Indication of insufficient yield				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Container doors are open or gasket defect. • Not enough refrigerant for the compressor. • Insufficient airflow though evaporator. • Insufficient airflow though condenser. • Defect hot gas valve (leaking). • Commodities are producing more heat than the cooling system can remove. Accompanied alarms: • Other alarms may be active. Trouble shooting: The unit will continue the cooling but the next steps could be checked anyway. 1) If other alarms – follow troubleshooting for these alarms. 2) Check container doors and gaskets. 3) Check if there is enough refrigerant in the unit. Check if the evaporator is filled with ice or dirt blocking air circulation. Check if evaporator motors can rotate. Watch fingers – turn unit off first! 4) Check if the condenser is filled with dirt and blocking air circulation. Check if condenser motor can rotate. Watch fingers – turn unit off first! 5) Check hot gas valve for leaking. Let the compressor run in manual for some time. Stop compressor and see if the suction pressure rises more than normal. If valve defect, replace valve or top part of the valve.				
Criteria	Tset unreachable within time limit				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	If error is detected during PTI-test, PTI-test will fail				
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when Tset is reached. Alarm may then be deleted.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

603	In range fault	Fatal Alarm
Description	In-range fault	
Cause	Indication of insufficient yield or defective controller	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Container doors are open or gasket defect. • Not enough refrigerant for the compressor. • Insufficient airflow though evaporator. • Insufficient airflow though condenser. • Defect hot gas valve (leaking). Accompanied alarms: • Other alarms may be active. Trouble shooting: The unit will continue the cooling but the next steps could be checked anyway. 1) If other alarms – follow troubleshooting for these alarms. 2) Check container doors and gaskets. 3) Check if there is enough refrigerant in the unit. Check if the evaporator is filled with ice or dirt blocking air circulation. Check if evaporator motors can rotate. Watch fingers – turn unit off first! 4) Check if the condenser is filled with dirt and blocking air circulation. Check if condenser motor can rotate. Watch fingers – turn unit off first! 5) Check hot gas valve for leaking. Let the compressor run in manual for some time. Stop compressor and see if the suction pressure rises more than normal. If valve defect, replace valve or top part of the valve.	
Criteria	Temperature no longer in-range. Has been in range for minimum 30 min. and after that in out-range for more than 4 consecutive hours.	
Controller action	None	

Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash

Consequence	If error is detected during PTI-test, PTI-test will fail
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when in-range is reached and alarm may then be deleted.

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Tset	Tact		

604	High press trouble	Fatal Alarm
Description	High Pressure Safety Switch is active	

Cause	Hot gas valve, expansion valve and economizer valves are all closed and compressor is running					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Repeated high pressure alarms. Accompanied alarms: • Alarm AL 306. Trouble shooting: 1) See and clear error for alarm AL 306					
Criteria	AL 306 has been active 3 times within 30 min					
Controller action	Control not possible					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Unit stop					
Elimination	Alarm 604 will be marked as inactive in alarm list when alarm 306 disappears. After 30 min restart delay unit starts again and alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

607	**AirEx open freeze**				**Fatal Alarm**
Description	Air exchange valve open in the frozen mode				
Cause	Indication of user having left air exchange open				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • AirExchange valve open in freeze mode. • AirExchange valve open in 50% - 60% RH. • Cable or airexchange sensor defect. Accompanied alarms: • Possibly AL 305. Trouble shooting: 1) See and clear error for alarm AL 305. 2) Close air exchange. If air exchange is closed, cable for air exchange sensor or sensor is defect see AL 305 for trouble shooting. Calibrate the air exchange (see Controller System Menu decal for AirEx calibration)					
Criteria	Air exchange is open while unit being in the frozen mode					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Deteriorated control precision in the frozen mode					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when air exchange is closed and may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

609	Defrost Trouble					Warning
Description	Defrost is running					
Cause	Defrost terminated on Tsuc					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Hot gas valve not working probably. • Defect Psuc. • Defect Tevap. Accompanied alarms: • Maybe AL 207 • Maybe AL 123 • Maybe AL 610 Trouble shooting: 1) If companied alarms AL 207 or AL 123 run troubleshooting for these alarms first. 2) Hot gas valve is not working probably. Let the compressor run by 35 Hz in manual. Open hot gas valve 50% and control the valve function. Is the sound as usual? If not control with a permanent magnet and test coil function. 3) If it looks like the hot gas valve is working as usual run function test step compressor. If alarms, look for troubleshooting for these alarms. 4) If no alarms, run a manual activated defrost and follow the behavior of Tevap, Tsuc, Tret, and Psuc 5) If Tevap or Tsuc behavior looks mysterious, control function for Tevap follow troubleshooting for warning for Tevap AL 123 and Psuc AL 207					
Criteria	Defrost terminated on Tsuc above 30°C (86°F)					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	If not solved, the defrost takes longer time than necessary					
Elimination	Warning will be marked as inactive in the alarm list when a defrost runs as expected. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Tsuc	Tevap	T0	Defrost time	

610	Defrost time exceed	Warning
Description	Max. defrost time exceeded	
Cause	Defrost terminated on time > 45 minutes	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• There has been too much ice in the evaporator.
• The heaters are not working/defect.
• Defect Pdis pressure sensor.
• Defect Tevap evaporator temperature sensor.
Accompanied alarms:
• Maybe alarm AL 203 is active.
Trouble shooting:
1) Check and clear other alarms first.
Condenser temperature is used and is calculated from Pdis.
2)Start a manual defrost time to remove remaining ice now.
See if there has been used current for the heaters on the information menu - Current phase 1, 2 and 3 should be above 6 A when the heater symbol, Σ, is shown on the display.
If current is lower, check if there is power for the heaters.
3)Run a PTI test after the cargo is unloaded.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Defrost time has exceeded 45 min.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">All the ice may not have been melted with a deteriorated yield</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">Alarm will be marked as inactive when a new defrosting is terminated on temperature and may then be deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Max defrost time</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>611</td><td colspan="5">Too many sensor errors</td><td>Alarm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Too many (controlling) sensors have errors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">If too many (controlling) sensors have errors, the controller cannot maintain correct temperature. See also Tempreature control and Expansion valve control p.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• One or more temperature sensors are defect.
• One or more pressure sensors are defect.
Accompanied alarms:
• Alarms AL 1XX or AL 2XX are active.
Trouble shooting:
This alarm only appears when one or more controlling sensors have failure and there are no substitute sensors.
1) See alarm list for the specific sensors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Can not substitute faulty sensors with other sensors’ measurements</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Deteriorated control precision in the frozen mode</td></tr>
</table>

Elimination	When a sensors slot value enters valid range, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Values must be valid for 120 sec. to set alarm inactive.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

612	**FC trouble**				**Alarm**	
Description	There have been several FC alarms within short time					
Cause	The FC reports unstable operation within 30 min or a permanent FC error within the last 15 min					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Repeated FC errors. Accompanied alarms: • Alarms AL 5XX are/have been active. Trouble shooting: 1) Check and clear other FC alarms first – AL 5XX. Then this alarm should disappear. Turn unit off and turn it on again to make a quicker start up after alarms have been removed. If this alarm continues, the FC must be replaced and the unit can meanwhile run in emergency mode, **Emergency Operations** p.50					
Criteria	There have been several FC errors within the last 30 min or a constant FC error					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Restart time for the FC is extended to 15 min.					
Elimination	When the FC has been without errors for more than 1 hours, this alarm is marked inactive and can be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

613	**Motor trouble**	**Alarm**
Description	Evaporator fan motor 1 or 2 or condenser fan motor overheated several times	
Cause	One or both evaporator fan motors or the condenser fan motor are overheating either permanently or repeatedly generated overheat alarm within the last 30 min	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Repeated evaporator fan motor trouble. • Repeated condenser fan motor trouble. Accompanied alarms: • Alarms AL 400, AL 401 or AL 402 are/have been active. Trouble shooting: 1) Check and clear AL 400, AL 401 or AL 402 first. 2) Check that the condenser fan can rotate freely. 3) Check that the evaporator fans can rotate freely. 4) Change the defect motor					
Criteria	There have been several overheating signals or a permanent overheating signal from evaporator fan motor 1 or 2 or condenser fan motor within 30 min.					
Controller action	Restart delay increased to 10-12 min					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Evaporator fan motor: There is no or limited air circulation in the container. Condenser fan motor: There is limited capacity in the condenser.					
Elimination	When the evaporator fan motors and the condenser fan motor have been without errors for more than 1 hour, this alarm is marked inactive and can be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

614	**Humidity deactivated**				**Alarm**
Description	Humidity control deactivated				
Cause	Indication of defective relative humidity sensor or its measuring circuitry				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect humidity sensor. Accompanied alarms: • Alarms AL 302 are/have been active. Trouble shooting: 1) Check and clear AL 400 or AL 401 first.				
Criteria	Value below alarm limit 5% or above 110%. Value invalid for 120 sec. for alarm activation.				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Dehumidification impossible				
Elimination	When sensor value becomes valid, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 120 sec. to set alarm inactive.				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

620	**Cpr start failed**	**Fatal Alarm**
Description	*Not implemented yet*	

Cause						
Trouble shooting						
Criteria						
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	No cooling of the cargo					
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

621	**Cpr restarted**	**Warning**
Description	The compressor has been restarted	
Cause	No signal from FC that motor is running	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Too high discharge pressure at start up, unit will restart after a delay. • Unit in emergency mode, but cables not rewired for emergency mode. • Compressor defect. Accompanied alarms: • There may be other alarms, ex. AL 306. Trouble shooting: 1) Check and clear AL 306 first (high pressure alarm). 2) The discharge pressure is too high at start up, unit will restart after a delay. 3) Check and clear AL 5XX (FC) alarms first. 4) Check wiring for the compressor motor, especially if unit is in emergency mode. 5) If this alarm remains active after several restarts, the compressor is defect and should be replaced.	
Criteria	The compressor did not start on the first attempt within 3 min	
Controller action	None	
	Log: X	Alarm: X	Alarm light: Off
Consequence	There will be a longer start delay	
Elimination	When the compressor has started, the alarm is marked inactive and can be deleted	
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

625	CT outrange					Alarm
Description	Cold Treatment out of range					
Cause	Indication of insufficient yield or defective controller					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Difference between treatment setpoint and maximum USDA temperature too small. • Container doors are open. • Other alarms active. • Not enough refrigerant for the compressor. • Defect or jammed evaporator motors. • Defect or jammed condenser motor. Accompanied alarms: • Other alarms may be active, especially USDA sensor alarms AL 109 to AL 120. Trouble shooting: The unit will continue the cooling but the next steps could be checked anyway. 1. Larger difference between treatment setpoint and maximum USDA temperature: - Treatment setpoint must be cooler. - Maximum USDA temperature must be warmer. Attention: Will require a longer duration!! 2. Close container doors. 3. Check and clear other alarms first. 4. Check if there is enough refrigerant in the unit. 5. Check if the condenser is filled with dirt and blocking air circulation. 6. Check if evaporator motors can rotate. Watch fingers – turn unit off first! 7. Check if condenser motor can rotate. Watch fingers – turn unit off first!					
Criteria	USDA measured temperatures are no longer in-range					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Already passed treatment time will be reset					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when in-range is reached or CT is aborted and alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Tset	Tact	CT duration	CT remain days	

630	Manual phase dir	Alarm
Description	Manually Selected Phase Direction	
Cause	Indication of insufficient yield or defective controller	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
The user has selected a manual phase direction.
Accompanied alarms:
AL 423 should have been active before using manual phase direction has been used.
Trouble shooting:
1) The quality of the power frequency is so poor that the user must decide phase direction.
Apply valid power supply to the unit.
Ensure condenser fan is running the right direction if no better power supply is available.
2) There is a failure in the power wiring for the unit.
Check that there are 3 valid phases for the unit.
3) There is a fault in the phase direction detection circuit.
Turn unit off and on again and see if the phase can be detected now.
If phases still can’t be detected, replace the power meas PCB.
4) The controller PCB is defect.
Replace controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">User has manually selected phase direction</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">Use the selected phase direction</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">User controls the rotation direction of the motors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">When switched to automatic, the alarm is marked as inactive and can be deleted</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Tset</td><td>Manual phase dir. CW/CCW</td><td>Measured net direction.</td><td colspan="2">CT remain days</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>631</td><td>Fuse blown</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">Blown Fuse for fan motors and heaters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="2">Indication of blown fuse</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="2">Possible causes:
A 10A fuse is blown.
Unit has used too much power.
There is a short-circuit in the power cables used in the unit.
Accompanied alarms:
There may be other alarms.
Trouble shooting:
1) Check the defect fuse in the control cabinet.
Replace a defect fuse but only once! If it blows again, there is a short circuit!
2) Remove short circuits in the power supply or cables before applying power again.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="2">Supply voltages U1-2, U2-3, U1-3 are ok. Power consumption too high! The average current of the 2 highest currents is more than the double of the lowest current of I1, I2 or I3. Not checked during defrost. The evaporator motors must run.</td></tr>
</table>

Controller action	FC will soon trip with error 516 and stop compressor					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Deteriorated control precision and capacity					
Elimination	When currents are normal, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 30 sec. to set alarm inactive.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

Alarms not used

Alarms AL 7XX are not used.

Test Alarms (AL 8XX)

800	**Func test failed**				**Alarm**	
Description	Function Test Fault					
Cause						
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • One or more of the individual test steps have failed. Accompanied alarms: • AL 8XX. Trouble shooting: 1) See individual AL 8XX alarms for cause					
Criteria	One or more of the individual test steps have failed					
Controller action	FC will soon trip with error 516 and stop compressor					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Deteriorated control precision and capacity					
Elimination	When currents are normal, it is marked as inactive in alarm list and may then be deleted. Value must be valid for 30 sec. to set alarm inactive.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	ID		Test time [sec]	Alarms	

<table>
<tr><th>801</th><th colspan="5">Controller</th><th>Alarm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Power supply for controller PCB defect.
• Controller PCB defect.

Accompanied alarms:
• Check for AL 951 up to AL 996
• There may be other accompanied alarms.
Trouble shooting:
1) See trouble shooting for accompanied alarms. If none appears, then proceed with 3).
2) Clear other active alarms with sensors.
3) The power supply or power-cable for controller PCB defect. Measure voltage for the controller PCB.
a. If voltage is ok, the controller PCB is defect and controller door must be replaced.
b. Measure voltage for all sensors. Should be between 4.80V DC and 5.20V DC for temperature and pressure sensors. Humidity sensor must be between 12.00V DC and 34.00V DC. If not ok, the sensor or cable is defect. Replace sensor.
c. Measure outlet on transformer between T3 and T4. Correct range 15.30V AC – 24.30V AC. Measure between T5 and T6. Correct range 18.86V AC – 30.00V AC. If within range transformer is ok.
d. Replace controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">One or more of the internal reference voltages are out of limits</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">FC will soon trip with error 516 and stop compressor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Test failed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">Alarm may then be deleted after test completed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Step no.</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>805</th><th colspan="5">Idle current</th><th>Alarm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Unit idle overcurrent fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
</table>

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • There is a short-circuit in the controller PCB. • The power meas PCB is defect. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check cables for sensors for damages. 2) The controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Idle current exceeds limit of 0.3A with only controller running					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom				

810	**Mevap cur LO speed**				**Alarm**
Description	Evaporator motor low speed current fault				
Cause	Indication of defective motor or defective supply cables to motor				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Evaporator motor jammed or defect. • Evaporator motor cables defect. • Bad connection in plug • Evaporator motor cables wired wrong in controller cabinet. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the evaporator motor fans can rotate freely. **Turn off power first!** Replace motor or make it turn freely again. 2) Check evaporator motor cables for damages. 3) Check that the evaporator motor cables are mounted correctly					
Criteria	Evaporator fan motors have exceeded current limit at low speed. 0.6 – 0.7 Amp on one or more phases					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3	

811	Mevap cur HI speed					Alarm
Description	Evaporator motor high speed current fault					
Cause	Indication of defective motor or defective supply cables to motor					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Evaporator motor jammed or defect. • Evaporator motor cables defect. • Bad connection in plug • Evaporator motor cables wired wrong in controller cabinet. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the evaporator motor fans can rotate freely. **Turn off power first!** Replace motor(s) or make it turn freely again. 2) Check evaporator motor cables for damages. 3) Check that the evaporator motor cables are mounted correct					
Criteria	Evaporator fan motors have exceeded current limit at high speed. 50Hz: 1.8 – 1.9 Amp 60Hz: 2.6 – 2.1 Amp					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3	

812	Mevap current OFF					Alarm
Description	Evaporator Motor Off Current Fault					
Cause	Indication of defective motor contactor or contactor driver circuitry					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect evaporator motor contactor. • Defect contactor driver circuit. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the evaporator motor contactor for defects. Replace the contactor. 2) Check that the evaporator motor cables are mounted correctly					
Criteria	Evaporator fan motors have exceeded off current limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					

Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3

813	**Mevap direction**	**Alarm**
Description	Not implemented yet	

815	**Mcond cur LO speed**				**Alarm**	
Description	Condenser Motor Low Speed Current Fault					
Cause	Indication of defective motor or defective supply cables to motor					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Condenser motor jammed or defect. • Condenser motor cable defect. • Bad connection in plug • Condenser motor cable wired wrongly in controller cabinet. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the condenser motor fan can rotate freely. **Turn off power first!** Replace motor or make it turn freely again. 2) Check motor cable for damages. 3) Check that the condenser motor cable are mounted correctly.					
Criteria	Condenser fan motor have exceeded current limit at low speed. 0.2 – 0.3 Amp					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3	

816	**Mcond cur HI speed**	**Alarm**
Description	Condenser Motor High Speed Current Fault	
Cause	Indication of defective motor or defective supply cables to motor	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Condenser motor jammed or defect. • Condenser motor cable defect. • Condenser motor cable wired wrongly in controller cabinet. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the Condenser motor fans can rotate freely. **Turn off power first!** Replace motor or make it turn freely again. 2) Check motor cable for damages. 3) Check that the condenser motor cables are mounted correctly					
Criteria	Condenser fan motor has exceeded current limit at high speed. 50Hz: 0.7 – 0.8 Amp 60Hz: 1.0 – 1.8 Amp					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3	

817	**Mcond current OFF**				**Alarm**
Description	Condenser Motor Off Current Fault				
Cause	Indication of defective motor contactor or defective contactor driver circuitry				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect condenser motor contactor. • Defect contactor driver circuit. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the condenser motor contactor for defects. Replace the contactor. 2) Check that the condenser motor cable is mounted correctly					
Criteria	Condenser fan motor has exceeded off current limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3	

820	Hevap current ON					Alarm
Description	Evaporator Heater On Current Fault					
Cause	Indication of defective heater or defective supply cables to heater					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Heaters defect. • Heater power cables defect. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the power cables for the heaters for defects. Replace cables if they are defect. 2) The heater(s) are defect. Dismount the power for the heaters one by one to find the defect heater, see wiring schematics inside in the controller cabinet. Replace the defect heater.					
Criteria	Evaporator heater has exceeded on current limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3	

821	Hevap current OFF					Alarm
Description	Evaporator Heater Off Current Fault					
Cause	Indication of defective heater contactor or defective contactor driver circuitry					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect heater contactor. • Defect contactor driver circuit. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check the heater contactor for defects. Replace the contactor. 2) Check that the heater power cables are mounted correctly					
Criteria	Evaporator heater has exceeded off current limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	INom	I1	I2	I3

840	Valve leaks				Alarm
Description	Valve Leak Fault				
Cause	Indication of leakage of one or more of the valves or problems with the compressor				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • One or more valves have leaks (defect) Accompanied alarms: • See other AL 84X alarms for valve failures. Trouble shooting: 1) Check and clear other valve alarms, AL 84X				
Criteria	Temperature indicates cooling				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed				
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	T0	T0 old	Pdis	Pdis old

842	Expansion valve	Alarm
Description	Expansion Valve Fault	
Cause	Indication of non-operating electronic expansion valve	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td>
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Cable for expansion valve mounted on wrong valve.
• Cable for expansion valve defect.
• Expansion valve defect.
• Driver circuit for expansion valve defect.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• N/A.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) If there is more than one valve failure, the cables for the valves are presumably switched.
Mount cables for valves on the correct valve.
2) Listen if the expansion valve is opening and closing. If not, then go to 4)
If the valve is opening and closing, close service valve (pos. 14 P-I diagr.) Run FT again. If the test now is a pass, the the expansion valve is defect and should be replaced.
3) Check that the cable for the expansion valve is not defect.
Replace cable if it is damaged.
4) Disconnect the cable for valve and measure that there is voltage on the output for the expansion valve when it should open.
a. If there is no voltage, the controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Pdis more than (>) 5 BarE: Max change on Pdis: ±0.75 Bar
Pdis is less than (<) 5 BarE: Max change on Pdis: ±0.30 Bar
Tret more than or equal (≥) to -15°C: Min change on T0: +20°K
Tret is less than (<) -15°C: Min change on T0: +10°K</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controller action</td><td>None
<table>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td>Test failed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>Alarm may then be deleted after test completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log data</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td>Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>T0</td><td>T0 diff.</td><td>Pdis</td><td>Pdis old</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>843</th><th colspan="5">Economizer valve</th><th>Alarm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Economizer Valve Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of non-operating economizer valve</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Cable for economizer valve mounted on wrong valve.
• Cable for economizer valve defect.
• Economizer valve defect.
• Driver circuit for economizer valve defect.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) If there is more than one valve failure, the cables for the valves are presumably switched.
Mount cables for valves on the correct valve.
2) Listen if the economizer valve is opening and closing. If not, then go to 4).
If the valve is opening and closing, close service valve (pos. 30 P-I diagr. intermediate line). Run the FT again, it the test now is a pass the economizer valve is defect and should be replaced.
3) Check that the cable for the expansion valve is not defect.
Replace cable if it is damaged.
4) Disconnect the cable for valve and measure that there is voltage on the output for the expansion valve when it should open.
a. If there is no voltage, the controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Tsuc not changed at least 10°C (50°F) when opening economizer valve a certain time</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Test failed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">Alarm may then be deleted after test completed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>T0</td><td>Tc</td><td>FC power</td><td colspan="2">PFC diff</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>844</th><th colspan="5">Hotgas valve</th><th>Alarm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Hotgas Valve Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of non-operating hotgas valve</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Cable for hotgas valve mounted on wrong valve.
• Cable for hotgas valve defect.
• Hotgas valve defect.
• Driver circuit for hotgas valve defect.
Accompanied alarms:
• N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) If there is more than one valve failure, the cables for the valves are presumably switched.
Mount cables for valves on the correct valve.
2) Listen if the hotgas valve is opening and closing, if not go to step 4).
If the valve is opening and closing disconnect power to the solenoid coil, when the valve is closed and there is hot temperature after the valve (pos. 32 in the P – I diagram), the hot gas valve has a leak and should be replaced. Internal parts of the hot gas valve can be replaced separately.
3) Check that the cable for the hotgas valve is not defect.
Replace cable if it is damaged.
4) Disconnect the cable for valve and measure that there is voltage on the output for the hotgas valve when it should open.
a. If there is no voltage, the controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Pdis more than (>) 5 BarE: Max change on Pdis: ±0.75 Bar
Pdis is less than (<) 5 BarE: Max change on Pdis: ±0.30 Bar
Tret is more than or equal (≥) to -15°C: Min change on T0: +20°K
Tret is less than (<) -15°C: Min change on T0: +10°K</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Test failed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">Alarm may then be deleted after test completed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>T0</td><td>T0 diff.</td><td>Pdis</td><td colspan="2">Pdis old</td></tr>
</table>

845	Cpr pump down	Alarm
Description	Compressor pump down fault	
Cause	Indication of insufficient performance in the compressor	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Sensor defect (high pressure transmitter and or high pressure switch) • One or more valves defect. • Compressor needs repair. Accompanied alarms: • AL250 Trouble shooting: 1) If alarm 250 is displayed check the high pressure transmitter settings and the high pressure switch 2) If only alarm 845 is displayed, check that there is sufficient refrigerant on the unit. 3) If only alarm 845 is displayed, replace compressor valve plates.					
Criteria	Tc – T0 more than (>) 20°C.					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	T0	Psuc	Pdis	Tamb	

846	**FC Check**				**Alarm**	
Description	Internal fault in FC					
Cause	Indication of internal failure in the FC					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Internal failure in the FC Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Check and clear other alarms first. 2) Check that FC cover is mounted correctly with all screws. 3) Check motor cable (Connection cable between FC and compressor). 4) The FC needs repair and should be replaced					
Criteria	FC temperature not increased by15°C within 5 min during step 8 of Function test					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	FC temp	Tdiff	Umotor	Current	

850	PTI test failed					Alarm
Description	PTI Test Fault					
Cause	Normal function will be affected					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • There is one or more alarms. Accompanied alarms: • AL 8XX and maybe other alarms. Trouble shooting: 1) There are other AL 8XX alarms. Check and clear the other alarms first. Then a new PTI test can be run.					
Criteria	One or more of the individual PTI test steps have failed					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	ID		Test time [sec]	Alarm count	

855	PTI Tset 5					Alarm
Description	PTI 5°C Set Fault					
Cause	Indication of insufficient performance					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Doors are open. • The heaters do not operate normally. • The cooling capacity is too limited. • There may not be enough refrigerant in the unit. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify that the doors are closed. 2) If start temperature was below +5°C, the heaters may be defect. Start the heaters in manual mode and see if the current consumption is higher than 5 A per phase. 3) The unit may be lacking refrigerant. Check if the small red balls in the sight glass in the receiver (water cooling unit) are not at the bottom when the unit is turned off. Refill with refrigerant.					
Criteria	Set-point +5°C was not reached within the 3 hour limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					

Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Tset	Tact	Tevap	Tret	

860	**PTI Tset 0**				**Alarm**	
Description	PTI 0°C Set Fault					
Cause	Indication of insufficient performance					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Doors are open. • The heaters do not operate normally. • The cooling capacity is too limited. • There may not be enough refrigerant in the unit. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify that the doors are closed. 2) If start temperature was below 0°C, the heaters may be defect. Start the heaters in manual mode and see if the current consumption is higher than 5 A per phase. 3) The unit may need refrigerant. Check if the small red balls in the sight glass in the receiver (water cooing unit) are not at the bottom when the unit is turned off. Refill with refrigerant.					
Criteria	Set-point 0°C was not reached within the 3 hour time limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Tset	Tact	Tevap	Tret	

870	**PTI defrost**	**Alarm**
Description	PTI Defrost Fault	
Cause		

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
Defect Tevap temperature sensor.
Defect Psuc pressure sensor.
Defect heaters.
Defect hotgas valve.
Evaporator was filled with too much ice.
Accompanied alarms:
N/A.
Trouble shooting:
1) Defrosting is terminated when Tevap rises above +15°C (+59°F). Check Tevap and Psuc sensors according to trouble shooting in alarms
AL 123 and AL 207.
2) The heaters may be defect.
Start the heaters in manual mode and see if the current consumption is higher than 5 A per phase else the heaters or the power cables for the heaters may be defect.
3) The hotgas valve is not working properly and the heaters may be defective.
Check trouble shooting for the hotgas valve in alarm AL 844.
4) See if the evaporator is filled with ice (through the inspection holes). Be careful with the fans of the evaporators!</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Defrost terminated on 45 min. time-out</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6">Test failed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6">Alarm may then be deleted after test completed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Tset</td><td>Tact</td><td>Tevap</td><td colspan="2">Tret</td></tr>
</table>

880	PTI Tset -18					Alarm
Description	PTI –18°C Set Fault					
Cause	Indication of insufficient performance					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Doors are open. • The cooling capacity is too limited. • There may not be enough refrigerant in the unit. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Verify that the doors are closed. 2) The unit may need refrigerant. Check if the small red balls in the sight glass in the receiver (water cooling unit) are not at the bottom when the unit is turned off. Refill with refrigerant.					
Criteria	Setpoint -18°C was not reached within the 3 hour time limit					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Test failed					
Elimination	Alarm may then be deleted after test completed					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Tset	Tact	Tevap	Tret	

Controller Alarms (AL 9XX)

900	User stop					Fatal Alarm
Description	User stop was executed from PC-program					
Cause						
Criteria	User stop was executed from PC-program					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Quick flash
Consequence	Unit stops					
Elimination	User stop may be deleted from alarm list by means of keypad or PC-program. Unit will then restart.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

901	Measurement error	Warning
Description	Error in measurement of condensator on circuit board	
Cause	The temperature measurement of the channel is faulty	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Measurement system of the controller is (partly) defective Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) The controller is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Temperature change is greater than 0,5°C within 20 sec					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Deteriorated control precision					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when temperature change comes within limit again. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	1	0	0	(**7** ; Tref1) (**8** ; Tevap) (**9** ; Tsup1) (**10** ; Tret) (**11** ; Tcarco) (**12** ; Tusda1) (**13** ; Tusda2) (**14** ; Tusda3) (**15** ; Tref2) (**16** ; Tsup2) (**17** ; Tamb) (**18** ; Tsuc) (**19** ; Trccu)	

902	**Battery malfunction**				**Alarm**	
Description	Battery Malfunctioning					
Cause	Indication of defective battery					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The battery used for logging is defect. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: The battery is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Battery voltage is below limit for low battery alarm 6V					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Logging in the battery mode not possible. When detected during test, test will fail					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when voltage reoccurs on battery. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Current	A/D channel	

903	**Remote mon missing**	**Alarm**
Description	Remote Monitor Modem Missing. (Only valid for units with rem. monitor)	

Cause	Indication of missing or defective modem					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • The communication cable, RMM-com is defect or unplugged. • Remote Monitor Modem, RMM is defect. • Power not connected to the RMM. Accompanied alarms: • AL 306, AL 500, AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check that the RMM-com cable is intact and installed (internally). 2) If alarm AL 306 'High press switch' or AL 500 'FC missing' are also active, the fuse F6 inside in the control cabinet is most likely blown. Replace the fuse. 3) If there is no light in the *Power* LED of the RMM: Check that power is applied to the RMM. If power is applied, the RMM is defect and must be replaced. 4) Check the status LED's of the RMM. *Power* must be ON, *Error* must be off. Replace RMM if not ok. 5) Check cable to controller door. If AL 903 is still, active replace controller door					
Criteria	Powerline monitor communication not possible					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Container may drop out of remote monitor system					
Elimination	Check / replace modem or connection					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

904	**Datalog error**					**Alarm**
Description	RCCU Data log Fault					
Cause	Circuit for storing the datalog is faulty					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Datalog in controller has become defect. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: The unit will continue its temperature control, but the logging of data is unreliable. 1) Controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Controller data log corrupted					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Data logging unreliable. Temperature control is functioning					

Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	1 = R, W = 2			

905	**Database corrupt**				**Log**
Description	RCCU Database Faulty				
Cause	Failed validation of EEPROM backup				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Controller PCB defect. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.				
Criteria	Controller database corrupted				
Controller action	Default value preset				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Parameters may have changed				
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

907	**Realtime error**				**Alarm**
Description	Real-time Clock Unreliable				
Cause	Real-time clock battery defect				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Real-time clock battery defect. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Turn on the unit and let it run for a couple of hours 2) Real-time clock battery defect. Replace controller door.				
Criteria	No acknowledge from real time clock				
Controller action					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Invalid date/time setting in datalog				
Elimination	Check / replace real-time clock battery. Set time. Alarm may then be deleted				
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive				

908	Realtime invalid					Alarm
Description	Real-time Clock Unavailable					
Cause	Real-time clock battery defect					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Real-time clock battery defect. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Real-time clock battery defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Invalid reply from real time clock					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence	Invalid date/time setting in datalog					
Elimination	Check / replace real-time clock battery. Set time. Alarm may then be deleted					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

909	Display error					Warning
Description	Display Unavailable					
Cause	Indication of defective display or defective display driver circuitry					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect cable from controller PCB to display. • Defect display. • Defect controller PCB Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: The unit will continue temperature control, but settings and operation are not visible on the display. 1) Try to adjust contrast. See **Contrast adjustment of the display** p.32 2) Turn unit off, wait 2 min. and turn it on again. If the problem is still there, replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Display communication not possible					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	Cannot show data for user (use PC-program or RMM). Every 30 sec. retry to reinitiate the display is made.					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list if the error disappears. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

910	Main power failure					Log
Description	Main Power Fault					
Cause	Indication of insufficient supply voltage					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Unstable or insufficient power supply. Accompanied alarms: • N/A. Trouble shooting: 1) Supply unit with power according to specification.					
Criteria	Supply voltage below warning limit					
Controller action	Controller tries safe close-down. If power reappears, system restarts and triggers this alarm.					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

911	Battery voltage LO					Warning
Description	Low Battery Voltage					
Cause	Indication of defective battery					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Battery too old, defective or used. • Battery cables defective. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check that connectors/cables for the battery are not damaged. If so replace the battery.					
Criteria	Battery voltage below warning limit for low battery voltage 7V					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence	If main power is removed, data logging may not be possible					
Elimination	Alarm will be marked as inactive in alarm list when battery voltage reoccurs. Alarm may then be deleted.					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual		

912	Battery voltage HI	Log
Description	High Battery Voltage	
Cause		

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Battery defect. • Battery cables defect. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check that cables for the battery are not damaged and in contact with other voltages. If so replace the battery.					
Criteria	Battery voltage above warning limit for high battery voltage 10V					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence	If main power is removed, data logging may not be possible					
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual		

Internal Voltage Reference Alarms

951	**Power ref LO**					**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault					
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect sensor pulling power supply down. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V AC and 5V signals to see if power supply has a short circuit or other damages. If ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Power ref below 2.25V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

952	Power ref HI				Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault				
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages. If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.				
Criteria	Power ref above 2.75 V DC				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence					
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and ca not easily be measured

953	Temp ref 1 LO	Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect sensor pulling power supply down. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has a short circuit or other damages. If ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Reference voltage 1 below 4.80V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

954	**Temp ref 1 HI**					**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault					
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages. If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria						
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						

Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

955	**Temp ref 2 LO**				**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault				
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect sensor pulling power supply down. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has a short circuit or other damage. If ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.				
Criteria	Reference voltage 2 below 4.80V DC				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence					
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

956	**Temp ref 2 HI**	**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages. If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Reference voltage 2 above 5.20V DC					
Controller action						
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

957	**Gnd ref LO**				**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault				
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has a short circuit or other damages. If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.				
Criteria	Ground reference voltage below 0.0V DC				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence					
Elimination					

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

958	Gnd ref HI				Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault				
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages. If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.				
Criteria	Ground reference voltage above 0.2V DC				
Controller action	None				
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence					
Elimination					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

<table>
<tr><td>959</td><td colspan="5">RH sens sup LO</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Defect power supply for controller PCB.
• Defect relative humidity sensor.
• Defect controller PCB.
Accompanied alarms:
• There may be sensor alarms, especially AL 302.
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
Trouble shooting:
1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms.
Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting.
2) Access the ”special menu” by pressing for more than 3 sec.
Scroll down until you see the label ”U RH” in the display.
The value of ”U RH” should be in the range between 16 and 32.
While displaying ”U RH”, disconnect RH from the terminals PCB, and:
– If “U RH” is now within the correct range, the RH sensor is defect.
Replace the relative humidity sensor, RH.
– If “U RH” is still outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect.
Replace the controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Reference voltage RH below 12.0V DC</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td></td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Actual value</td><td colspan="2">A/D channel</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>960</td><td colspan="5">RH sens sup HI</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Defect power supply for controller PCB.
• Too high voltage for the unit.
• Defect controller PCB.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• There may be sensor alarms.
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms.
Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting.
2) Check if power supply voltage for the unit is within specification.
- If the voltage is too high, temperature control and humidity control will be affected and the unit may get damaged. Supply unit with power according to specification.
If the voltage is ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.
3) Access the ”special menu” by pressing for more than 3 sec.
Scroll down until you see the label ”U RH” in the display.
The value of ”U RH” should be in the range between 16 and 32.
While displaying ”U RH”, disconnect RH from the terminals.
– If “U RH” is now inside the above range the RH sensor is defect.
Replace the relative humidity sensor, RH.
– If “U RH” is still outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect.
Replace the controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Reference voltage RH above 34.0V DC</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td></td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Actual value</td><td colspan="2">A/D channel</td></tr>
</table>

961	Pdis sens sup LO					Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault					
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect Pdis pressure sensor. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms, especially AL 203. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Access the ”special menu” by pressing for more than 3 sec. Scroll down until you see the label ”**U Pdis**” in the display. The value of ”**U Pdis**” should be in the range between 4.80 and 5.05V DC. 3) While displaying “**U Pdis**”, remove the connector at Pdis. – If “**U Pdis**” is now inside the above range, the Pdis pressure sensor is defect. Replace the Pdis pressure sensor. – If “**U Pdis**” is still outside the above range, proceed to next step. 4) While displaying “**U Pdis**”, disconnect Pdis from the terminals according to wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. – If “**U Pdis**” is now inside the above range, the cable for Pdis is defect. Replace cable for Pdis. – If “**U Pdis**” is still outside the above range, the controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Reference voltage Pdis below 4.80V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

962	Pdis sens sup HI	Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault	

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Defect power supply for controller PCB.
• Defect controller PCB.
Accompanied alarms:
• There may be sensor alarms, especially AL 203
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
Trouble shooting:
1) See “Trouble shooting” AL 961</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Reference voltage Pdis above 5.20V DC</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td></td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Actual value</td><td colspan="2">A/D channel</td></tr>
</table>

963	Psuc sens sup LO					Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault					
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect Psuc pressure sensor. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms, especially AL 207. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Access the "special menu" by pressing for more than 3 sec. Scroll down until you see the label "U Psuc" in the display. The value of "U Psuc" should be in the range between 4.80 and 5.05V DC. 3) While displaying "**U Psuc**", remove the connector at Psuc. – If "U Psuc" is now inside the correct above range (4.80 – 5.05 V DC), the Psuc pressure sensor is defect. Replace the Psuc pressure sensor. – If "U Psuc" is still outside the above range, proceed to next step. 4) While displaying "U Psuc", disconnect Pdis from the terminals according to wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. – If "U Psuc" is now inside the above range the cable for Psuc is defect. Mount connector correctly or replace connector cable for Psuc. – If "U Psuc" is still outside, correct the above range. The controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Reference voltage Psuc below 4.80V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

964	Psuc sens sup HI	Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) See "Trouble shooting" for AL 963					
Criteria	Reference voltage Psuc above 5.20V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

965	**Controller sup LO**				**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault				
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms, especially AL 1XX and AL 2XX. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) The controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Reference voltage below 4.80V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

<table>
<tr><th>966</th><th colspan="5">Controller sup HI</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Defect power supply for controller PCB.
• Defect controller PCB.
Accompanied alarms:
• There may be sensor alarms.
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
Trouble shooting:
1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms.
Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting.
2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages.
If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect.
Replace controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Reference voltage above 5.20V DC</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td></td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Actual value</td><td colspan="2">A/D channel</td></tr>
</table>

969	AirEx sens sup LO	Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault	
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect sensor pulling power supply down. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms, AL 3XX. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Access the "special menu" by pressing for more than 3 sec. Scroll down until you see the label "U AirEx" in the display. The value of "U AirEx" should be in the range between 4.80 and 5.05V DC. 3) While displaying "U AirEx", remove the connector at AirEx potentiometer. – If "U AirEx" is now inside the correct above range (4.80 – 5.05V DC), the AirEx potentiometer is defect. Replace the AirEx potentiometer – If "U AirEx" is still outside the above range, proceed to next step. 4) While displaying "U AirEx", disconnect "AirEx" from the terminals according to wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. – If "U AirEx" is now inside the above range the cable for "AirEx" is defect. Mount connector correctly or replace connector cable for "AirEx". – If "U AirEx" is still outside, correct the above range. The controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.	
Criteria	Reference voltage AirEx below 4.80V DC	
Controller action	None	

Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off

Consequence	
Elimination	

Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

<table>
<tr><td>970</td><td colspan="5">AirEx sens sup HI</td><td>Warning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Defect power supply for controller PCB.
• Defect controller PCB.
Accompanied alarms:
• There may be sensor alarms, AL 3XX.
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
Trouble shooting:
1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms.
Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting.
2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages.
If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect.
Replace controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Reference voltage AirEx above 5.20V DC</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td></td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Actual value</td><td colspan="2">A/D channel</td></tr>
</table>

The measured voltage is internal on the controller PCB and cannot easily be measured

<table>
<tr><th>971</th><th colspan="5">Pspare sens sup LO</th><th>Warning</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6">Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">
<u>Possible causes:</u>
• Defect power supply for controller PCB.
• Defect controller PCB.
<u>Accompanied alarms:</u>
• There may be sensor alarms.
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
<u>Trouble shooting:</u>
1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms.
Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting.
2) Access the “special menu” by pressing for more than 3 sec.
Scroll down until you see the label “U Pspar” in the display.
The value of “U Pspar“ should be in the range between 4.80 and 5.05V DC.
3) While displaying “U Pspar“, remove the connector at Pspar.
– If “U Pspar” is now inside the correct above range (4.80 – 5.05V DC), the Pspar pressure sensor is defect.
Replace the sensor connected to Pspar.
– If “U Pspar” is still outside the above range, proceed to next step.
4) While displaying “U Pspar“, disconnect sensor from the terminals according to wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet.
– If “U Pspar” is now inside the above range the cable for Pspar is defect. Mount connector correctly or replace connector cable for Pspar.
– If “U Pspar” is still outside, correct the above range. The controller PCB is defect.
Replace the controller door.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6">Reference voltage Pspare below 4.80V DC</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td></td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>Low limit</td><td>High limit</td><td>Actual value</td><td colspan="2">A/D channel</td></tr>
</table>

972	Pspare sens sup HI					Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault					
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • There may be sensor alarms. • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Access the "special menu" by pressing for more than 3 sec. Scroll down until you see the label "U Pspar" in the display. The value of "U Pspar" should be in the range between 4.80 and 5.05V DC. 3) While displaying "U Pspar", remove the connector at Pspar. – If "U Pspar" is now inside the correct above range (4.80 – 5.05V DC), the Pspar pressure sensor is defect. Replace the sensor connected to Pspar. – If "U Pspar" is still outside the above range, proceed to next step. 4) While displaying "U Pspar", disconnect sensor from the terminals according to wiring schematics inside in the control cabinet. – If "U Pspar" is now inside the above range the cable for Pspare is defect. Mount connector correctly or replace connector cable for Pspar. – If "U Pspar" is still outside, correct the above range. The controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Reference voltage Psuc above 5.20V DC					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

980	Tinternal LO	Warning
Description	Controller Internal Voltage Reference Fault	
Cause	Indication of controller internal voltage reference fault	

Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) The controller PCB is defect. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria	Internal temperature sensor below -40°C (-40°F)					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

The measured temperature is internal on the controller PCB and cannot be measured

981	**Tinternal HI**				**Warning**
Description	Controller Internal Temperature Sensor High Temperature Fault				
Cause	Indication of controller internal temperature sensor fault				
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Defect power supply for controller PCB. • Defect controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) Check if there are other active (sensor) alarms. Clear these alarms first using their trouble shooting. 2) Check voltage level of 24V DC and 5V signals to see if power supply has an open circuit or other damages. If voltages are ok, the controller PCB is defect. Replace controller door.					
Criteria	Internal temperature sensor above +70°C (158°F)					
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm		Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	Low limit	High limit	Actual value	A/D channel	

The measured temperature is internal on the controller PCB and cannot be measured

989	Software test ver					Warning
Description	Software test version					
Cause	Indication of Software test version loading into controller					
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Test sw in the controller PCB. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) There is a wrong sw version in the controller PCB. Update the software in the controller to the latest version. 2) There is a wrong sw version in the controller PCB. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria						
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Off
Consequence						
Elimination	Replace software					
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive					

996	Software CRC error					Alarm
Description	Prom CRC Fault					
Cause						
Trouble shooting	Possible causes: • Validity check of the program failed. Accompanied alarms: • AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test. Trouble shooting: 1) There is a fault on the controller PCB. Update the software in the controller to the latest version. 2) There is still a fault on the controller PCB. Replace the controller door.					
Criteria						
Controller action	None					
	Log	X	Alarm	X	Alarm light	Slow flash
Consequence						
Elimination						
Log data	Parm 1	Parm 2	Parm 3	Parm 4	Parm 5	
	Active/Inactive	CRC sum	CRC check			

<table>
<tr><td>997</td><td colspan="5">Eeprom error</td><td>Alarm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">EEPROM fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Trouble shooting</td><td colspan="6">Possible causes:
• Check of validity of program storage failed.
Accompanied alarms:
• AL 801 will be activated during FT- or PTI test.
Trouble shooting:
1) There is a fault on the controller PCB.
Replace the controller door.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Controller action</td><td colspan="6">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Log</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm</td><td>X</td><td>Alarm light</td><td>Slow flash</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consequence</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Log data</td><td>Parm 1</td><td>Parm 2</td><td>Parm 3</td><td>Parm 4</td><td colspan="2">Parm 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active/Inactive</td><td>1 = R 2 = W</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

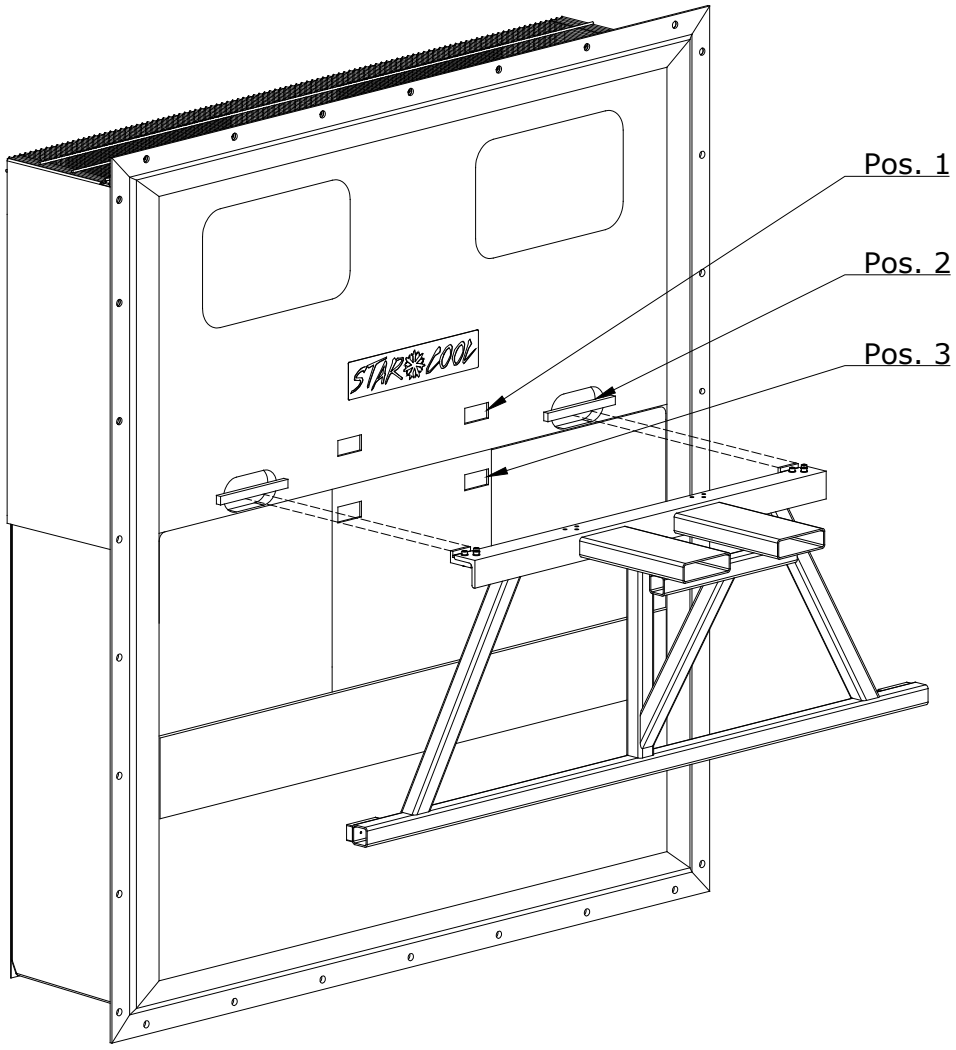
Calibration of air exchange sensor

Air exchange sensor calibration:

1. Close the fresh air cover plate.
2. In the “Service menu” line “F06 “Air exchange calibration” select “START” and press the “Enter button”
3. Calibration is done.

Replacing of unit

Handling of unit during replacement is done by means of a special yoke, see below sketch. Depending on the model, use either position 1, 2 or 3 for the yoke.



Replacement Evaporator motor and fan

Note: Turn off main power supply for unit before replacing evaporator motor and fan.
Note: Due to high aerodynamic requierements (decreased energy consumption) sharp edges is located in this area!

Note: The displayed model may be different from the acual model.
Disconnect the power supply to the motor by removing the motor cover and unscrew the earthwire placed directly on the motor.Do not disconnect the other cable connection which is connected directly in the motor cover. Remove the 4 x M8 bolts that hold the evaporator motor bracket, incl. motor and fan.
Then the evaporator motor bracket with motor and fan can slide right through the inspection hatch of the unit, by dragging it towards yourself.
The evaporator bracket has to be tilted slightly downwards, to pass by the gasket.

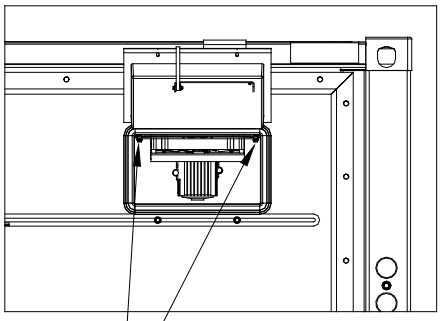


Fig. 1

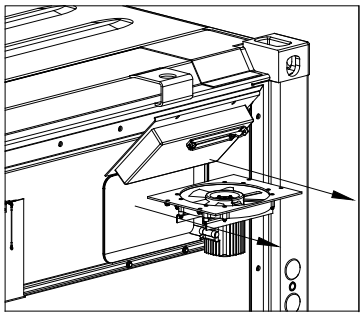


Fig. 2

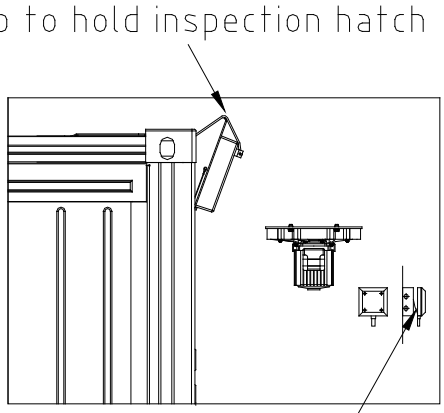


Fig. 3

4 x 8M bolts

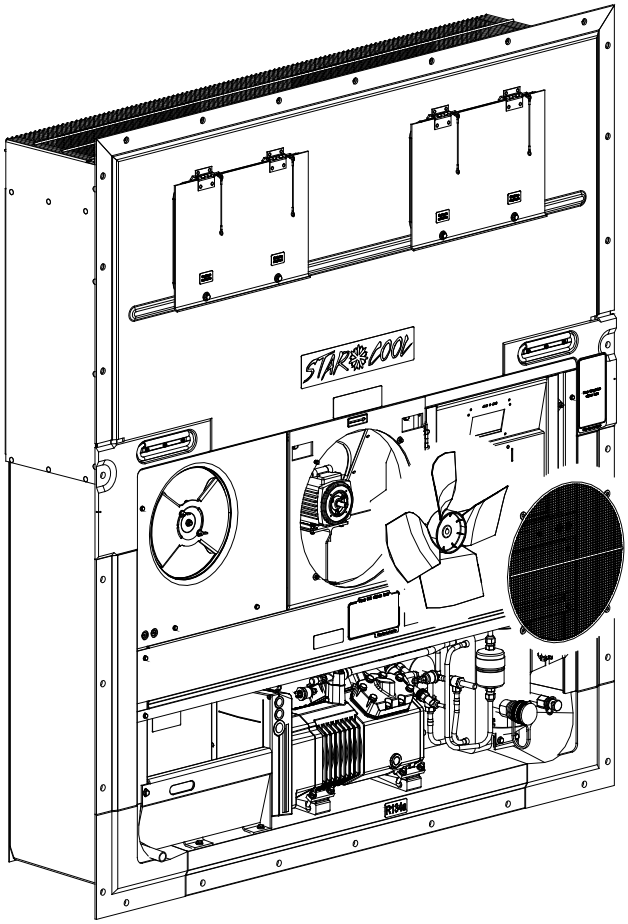
Earthed wire on bolt

Replace the defect parts and reinstall the evaporator fan module.
Prior to mounting the motor cover, check the sealing for any damages. If damaged, the sealing must be replaced.

Replacement Condenser motor and fan

Note: Turn off main power supply for unit before replacing condenser motor and fan.

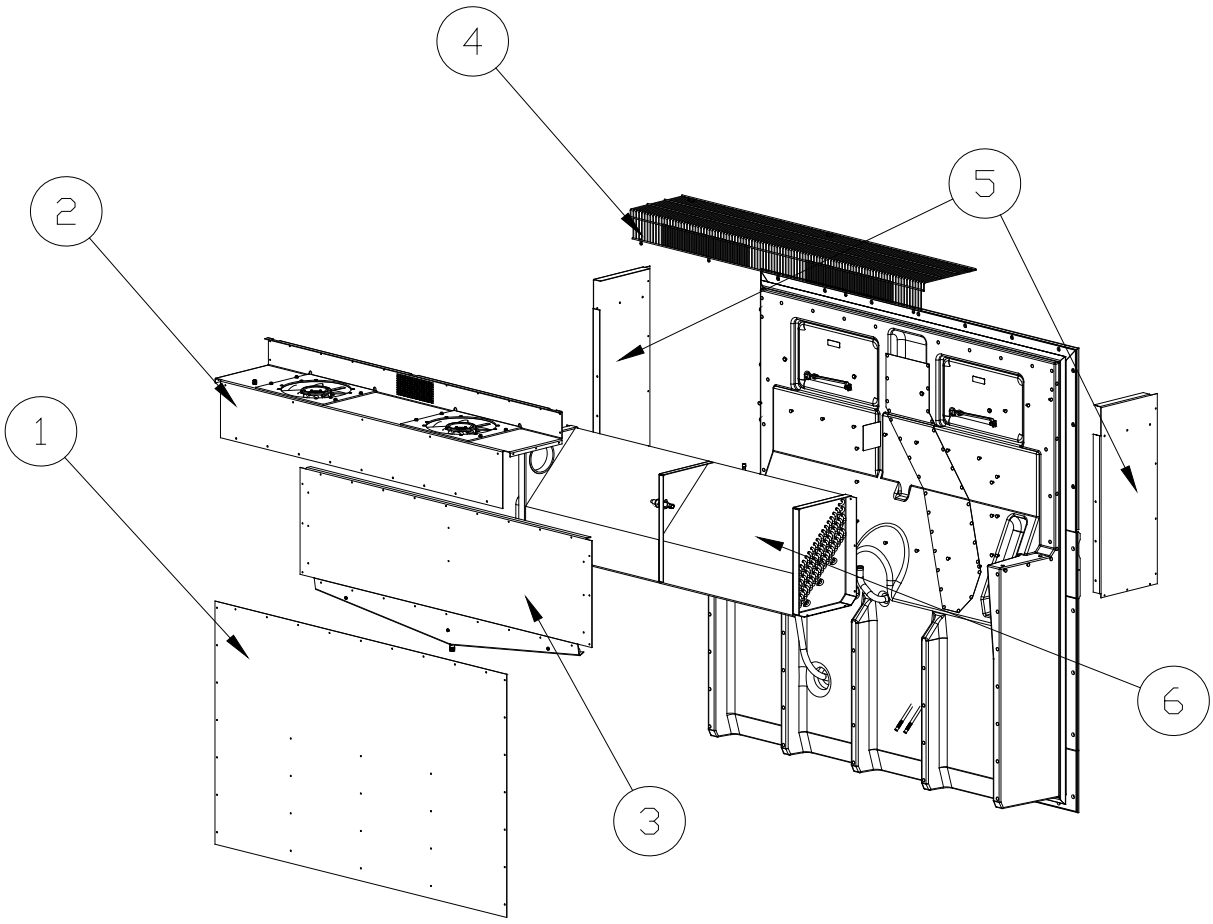
Remove the condenser grill and disconnect the power supply to the motor by removing the motor cover and unscrew the earth wire, which is placed directly on the motor.
Do not disconnect the other cable connection which is connected directly in the motor cover.
Replace the defect parts and reinstall the parts.
Prior to mounting the motor cover, check the sealing for any damages, if damaged the sealing must be replaced.



Replacement of evaporator

Old model

In order to replace the evaporator the unit has to be dismounted from the container, as described in this manual.
After dismounting the unit there is free access to all parts on the backside of the unit.



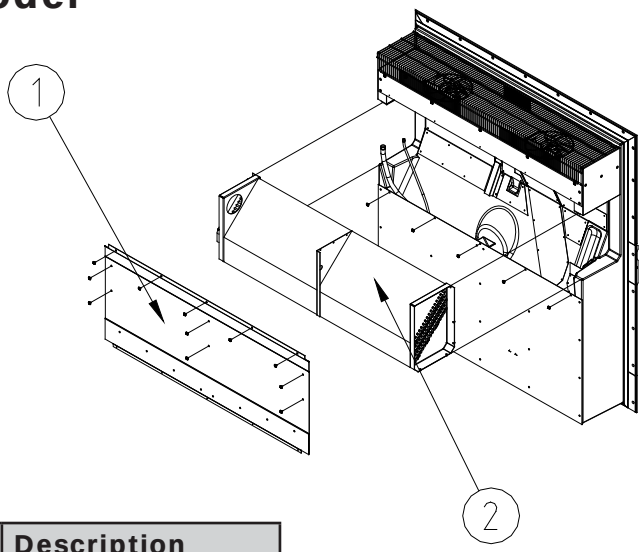
Position	Description
1	Back plate, unit
2	Evaporator fan module, complete
3	Evaporator back plate
4	Fan grill
5	Side cover, left and right
6	Evaporator

The replacing of evaporator is done in the following steps:

1. Evacuate refrigerant as described in this manual (see p.197)
2. Remove pos. 5.
3. Remove pos. 1.
4. Remove pos. 4.
5. Disconnect tray heater from pos. 3.
6. Disconnect cable for heating element on. pos. 6.
7. Disconnect drain hose from evaporator backside.
8. Remove heating elements below evaporator.

9. Remove the sensors for evaporator temperature / suction temperature / humidity from pos. 6.
10. Disconnect evaporator fans and return air sensor.
11. Remove pos. 2.
12. Remove pos. 3.
13. Desolder the suction and liquid pipe for pos. 6.
14. Remove / drill out rivets heads and remove pos. 6.
15. Punch the remaining rivet pieces into the foam using a (max ø5mm) tool.
16. Mount new evaporator on chassis with appropriate rivets.
17. Solder the suction and liquid pipe to the new evaporator according to soldering instruction in this manual.
18. Reinstall pos. 3 and 2.
19. Reinstall the heating elements.
20. Reconnect the evaporator temperature sensor and suction temperature sensor and humidity sensor.
21. Reconnect return air sensor and evaporator fans.
22. Reinstall pos. 1, 4 and 5.
23. Pump down the unit (see p.199)
24. Charge unit as described in this manual (see p.200)

New model



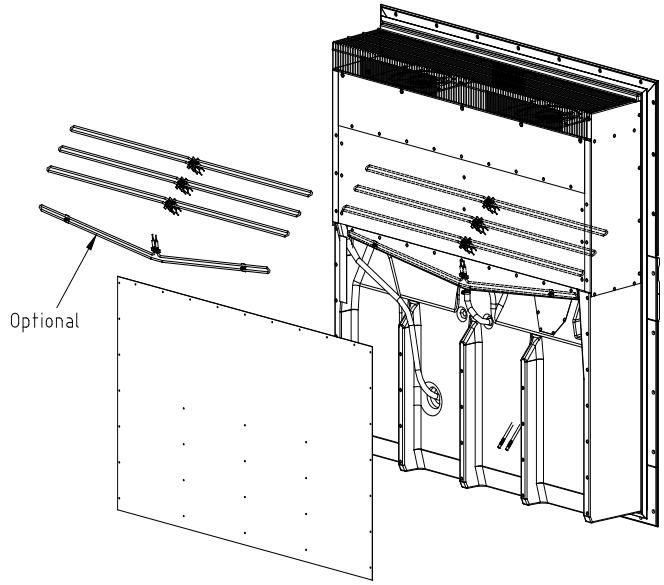
Position	Description
1	Back plate, unit
2	Evaporator

The replacing of evaporator is done in the following steps:

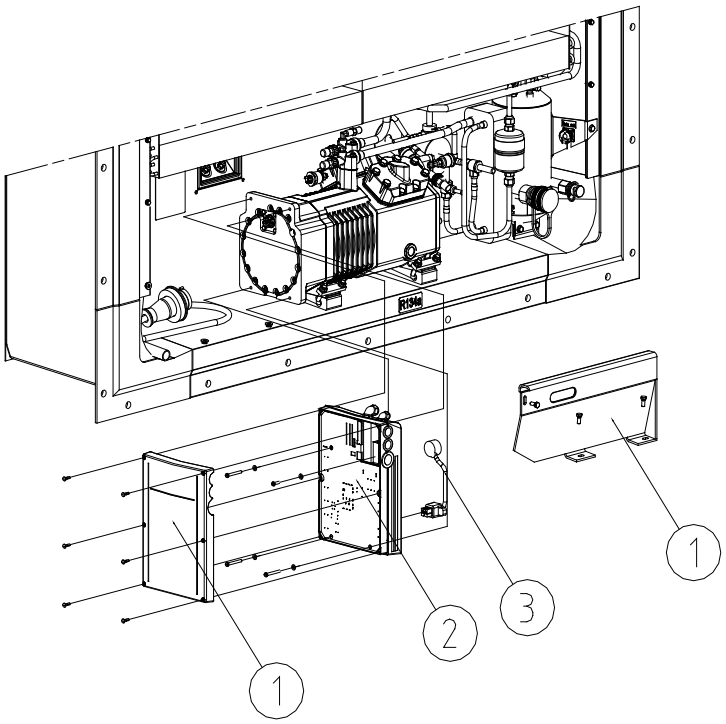
1. Evacuate refrigerant as described in this manual (see p. 197)
2. Remove pos. 1.
3. Remove heating elements below pos. 2.
4. Remove the sensors for evaporator temperature / suction temperature / humidity.
5. Dismount / cut the suction and liquid pipe for pos. 2 on a proper place.
6. Remove / drill out rivets heads and remove pos. 2.
7. Punch the remaining rivet pieces into the foam using a (max ø5mm) tool.
8. Mount new evaporator on chassis with appropriate rivets.
9. Connect the suction and liquid pipe to the new evaporator.
10. Reinstall the heating elements.
11. Reinstall the sensors for evaporator temperature / suction temperature / humidity.
12. Reinstall pos. 1.
13. Pump down the unit (see p. 199)
14. Charge unit as described in this manual (see p. 200)

Replacement of heating elements

Dismount the back plate for the unit and replace the defect heating element.
After replacing heating elements reinstall back plate for unit.
Pleaase note that the illustrated model may be different from the actual model.



Replacement of FC

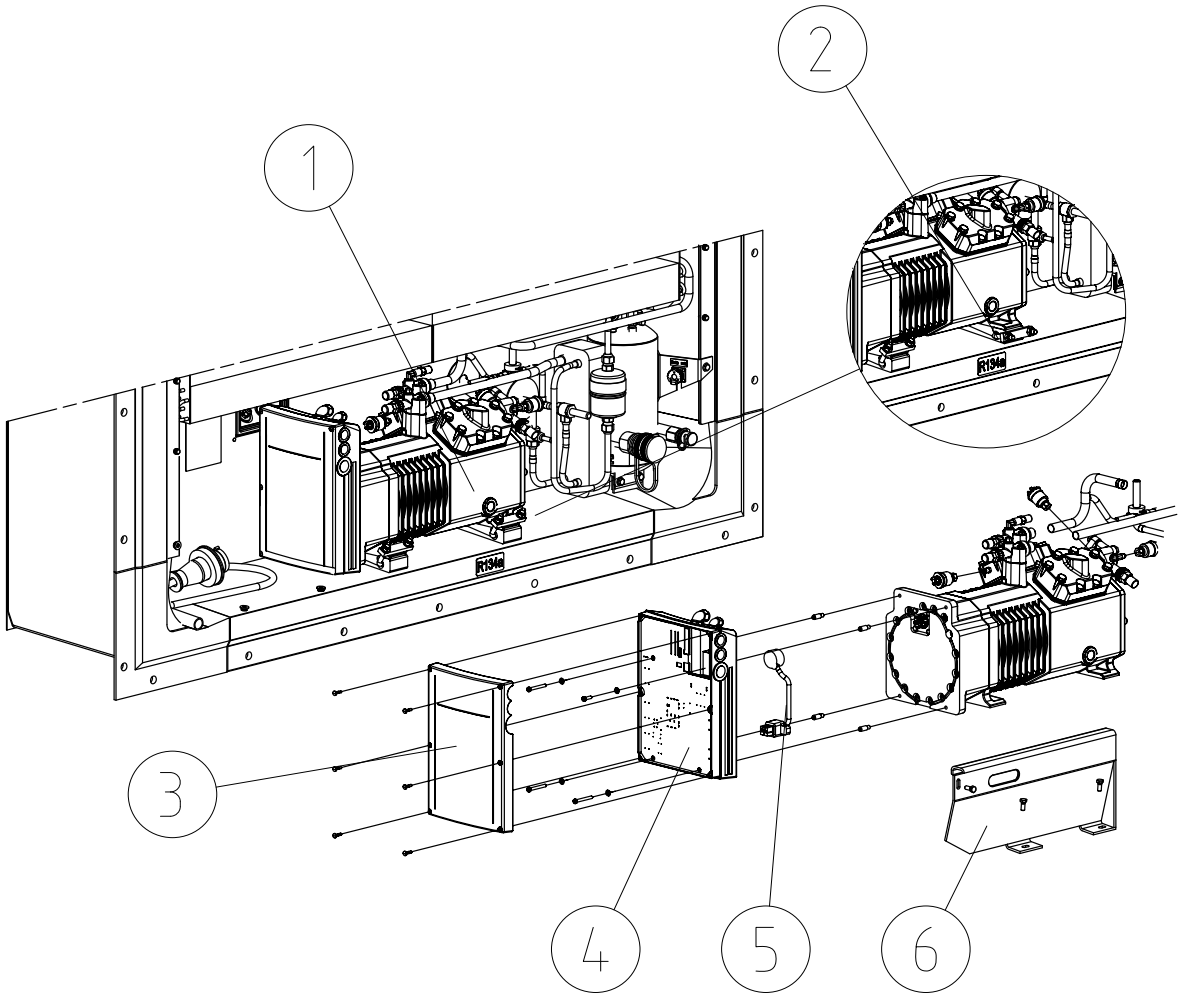


Position	Description
1	Cover for FC
2	FC
3	Motor cable
4	Cable room cover

The procedure for replacing the FC is as follows:

1. Dismount the cable room cover, pos. 4.
2. Remove the cover for FC, pos. 1.
3. Remove the FC, pos. 2 and motor cable, pos. 3.
4. Reinstall motor cable. Please observe that the motor cable is not damaged and squeezed be tween compressor and FC. Please observe correct tightening torque.
5. Mount new FC. Make sure that the FC is mounted correctly on the compressor and that there is no air gap between FC and compressor. Please observe correct tightening torque.
6. Reinstall cover for FC and cable room cover. Please observe correct tightening torque.

Replacement of compressor



Position	Description
1	Compressor
2	Bracket for compressor
3	Cover for FC
4	FC
5	Motor cable
6	Cable room cover

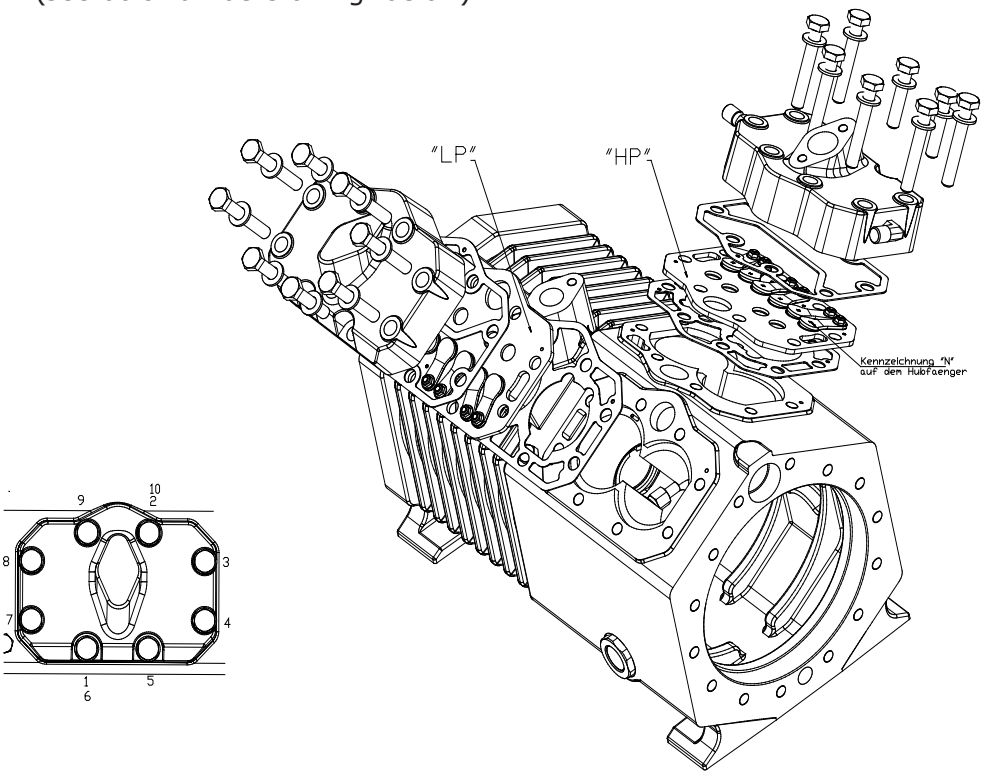
The procedure for replacing the compressor is as follows:

1. Dismount the cable room cover, pos. 6.
2. Remove the cover for FC, pos. 3.
3. Remove the FC, pos. 4 and motor cable, pos. 5.
4. Dismount all pressure transmitters, high pressure switch and temperature sensors.
5. Loosen all bolts for compressor stop valves.
6. Loosen bracket for compressor and turn it downwards.
7. Slide compressor out.
8. Slide new compressor in place. Observe that the backmost compressor foot is inserted into the bracket slot.
9. Reinstall the compressor brackets. Please observe correct tightening torque.
10. Reinstall all pressure transmitters, high pressure switch and temperature sensors. Please observe correct tightening torque.
11. Fasten all bolts for compressor stop valves. Please observe correct tightening torque.
12. Reinstall motor cable, please observe that the motor cable is not damaged and squeezed

between compressor and FC. Please observe correct tightening torque.
13. Reinstall FC. Make sure that the FC is mounted correctly on the compressor and that there is no air gap between FC and compressor. Please observe correct tightening torque.
14. Reinstall cover for FC and cable room cover. Please observe correct tightening torque.
15. Evacuate the compressor before starting up, as described in this manual.

Replacement of compressor valve plate / cylinder head gasket

1. Depressurerize the compressor.
2. Dismount cylinder head and valve plate (using a rubber mallet, if necessary). Carefully clean all sealing surfaces.
3. Check valve plate; Exchange entire valve plate if damaged. Determine the cause and eliminate it.
4. Mount the cylinder head, valve plate and new gaskets correctly. If located in an inconvenient mounting position, use mounting pins.
5. Tighten the bolts in the illustrated sequence in two steps. Starting with bolt no. 1 and no. 2 tightened firmly by hand, and then in sequence no. 3 to no. 10 by tightning torque: 70Nm (see bolt numbers on fig. below).



Service and maintenance

Evacuation of refrigerant

Evacuation of refrigerant for the unit is done by the following procedure:

1. Install a service gauge manifold on the unit to the two evacuation points, pos. 6 and 27 (P & I – diagram)
2. Connect the recovery station with weight measurement to the service gauge manifold.
3. Remove the electrical coils and mount permanent magnet on the two electronically expansion

valves, pos. 16 and 18 (P & I – diagram).

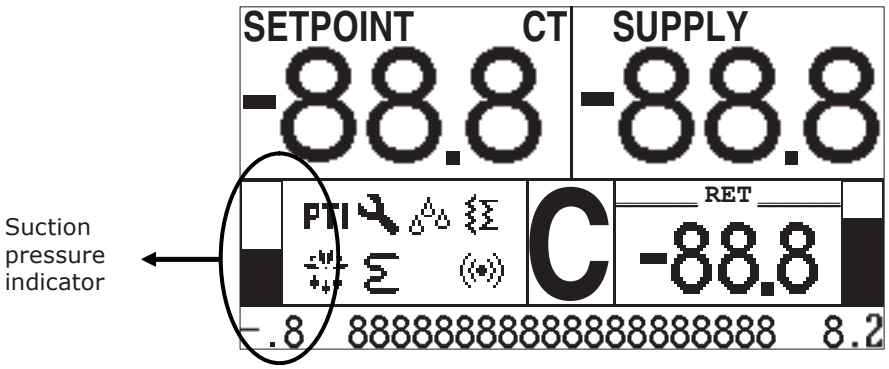
4. Vapor recovery:
   a. Turn off unit.
   b. Close/open the discharge pressure stopvalve, pos. 5 (P & I diagram), approx. 4 turns.
   c. Recovery equipment is set for vapor recovery.
   d. Open both service gauge manifold valves.
5. Liquid recovery:
   a. Continue operation of unit
   b. Close outlet valve, pos. 14 (P & I – diagram), from receiver and do a pump down of the low pressure side of the unit to approx. – 0.8 BarE.
   c. Turn off the unit.
   d. Set recovery equipment for liquid recovery.
   e. Open high pressure stopvalve on service gauge manifold.
6. Remove the permanent magnets and reinstall the electrical coils on the two electronically expansion valves, pos. 16 & 18 (P & I – diagram).
7. Start and operate the recovery equipment as long as necessary to evacuate desired amount of refrigant from the unit.

Note: refer to operating and service manuals for the recovery equipment.

Compressor pump down, operation

Pump down of the compressor is done by the following procedure:

1. Connect the vacuum pump to the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).
2. Ensure that the valves on the vacuum pump are closed.
3. Close the compressor suction pressure stopvalve and compressor intermediate pressure stopvalve, pos. 26 & 30 (P & I – diagram).
4. Close the compressor discharge pressure stopvalve, pos. 5 (P & I diagram), approx. 4 turns.
5. Run the compressor in manual operation on 50 Hz, as described in manual operation section.
6. Observe the pressure indication on the display for the suction pressure, when the suction pressure reaches – 0.5 BarE (-7.3 Psi) in value. Close the compressor discharge pressure stopvalve entirely and turn off the power to the unit.



7. Open the valves for the vacuum pump.
8. The evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram), are open when the compressor stop-valves, pos. 5 & 26, (P & I – diagram), are closed.
9. Evacuate the compressor through the vacuum pump for a minimum of 2 hours.
10. Switch off the vacuum pump and close the stopvalve for the suction line to the vacuum pump on the service gauge manifold. Observe the vacuum for minimum ½ hour. If the vacuum is maintained, then the compressor can be either changed, see replacing of compressor or the unit can be started in normal operation.
    If the vacuum pressure is not maintained there is a possible leak somewhere. Check all hose connections between unit and vacuumpump. If these are ok, check the unit.
11. Open compressor suction stopvalve, compressor intermediate pressure stopvalve and compressor discharge stopvalve, pos. 5, 25 & 30, (P & I – diagram).
12. Disconnect the service gauge manifold.

Compressor pump down, replaced

Pump down of a new / replaced compressor is done by the following procedure:

1. Connect a vacuum pump with a service gauge manifold to the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).
2. Close the compressor discharge and compressor suction servicevalves, pos. 5 & 26, (P & I – diagram).
3. Pump down the pressure in the compressor to vacuum, indicated on the gauges of the service gauge manifold.
4. Continue vacuum – pumping for at least 2 hours.
5. Switch off the vacuum pump and close the stopvalve for the suction line to the vacuum pump on the service gauge manifold. Observe the vacuum for minimum ½ hour.
6. If the vacuum is maintained, then the compressor discharge servicevalve and compressor suction servicevalve, pos. 5 & 26, (P & I – diagram), can be fully opened.
   If the vacuum pressure is not maintained, there is a possible leak somewhere. Check all hose connections between compressor and vacuumpump. If these are ok, check the compressor.
7. Disconnect the service gauge manifold and operate the unit as normal.

Pump down of unit

Main power supply to unit shall be switched off during pump down of unit.

Pump down of unit is done by the following procedure:

1. Connect a vacuum pump with a service gauge manifold to the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).
2. Close the compressor discharge and compressor suction servicevalves, pos. 5 & 26, (P & I – diagram), 4 turns.
3. Remove the electrical coils and mount permanent magnet on the two electronically expansion valves, pos. 16 & 18 (P & I – diagram).
4. Pump down the unit pressure to vacuum, indicated on the gauges of the service gauge manifold.
5. Continue vacuum – pumping for at least 2 hours.
6. Switch off the vacuum pump and close the stopvalve for the suction line to the vacuum pump on the service gauge manifold. Observe the vacuum for minimum ½ hour.
7. If the vacuum is maintained, then the unit can be charged as described this manual.
   If the vacuum pressure is not maintained, there is a possible leak somewhere, check all hose connections between unit and vacuumpump. If these are ok, check the unit.
8. Close the compressor stopvalves, pos. 5 & 26, (P & I – diagram).
9. Remove the permanent magnets and reinstall the electrical coils on the two electronically expansion valves, pos. 16 & 18 (P & I – diagram).
10. Disconnect the service gauge manifold.

Pressure Test

After performing a major repair to the unit piping system, it is recommended to perform a pressure test.
Pressure test has the purpose of checking the piping system for leakages.

The pressuretest is done by means of a high pressurized gas, ex. N_2, which is let into the piping system through the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram). The procedure for this is as follows:

NOTE: DO NOT USE OXYGEN (O_2) FOR A PRESSURE TEST

1. Install a service gauge manifold on the unit to the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).
2. Close the compressor discharge stopvalve and compressor suction stopvalve, pos. 5 & 26 (P & I– diagram), 4 turns
3. Connect the pressurized gas bottle (ex. N_2) to the discharge stopvalve of the service gauge manifold.

4. Remove the electrical coils and mount permanent magnet on the two electronically expansion valves, pos. 16 & 18 (P & I – diagram).
5. Open the discharge stopvalve of the service gauge manifold.
6. Carefully open the hand valve of the pressurized gas bottle until the two gauges of the service gauge manifold show a pressure of 12 BarE.
7. Close the discharge stopvalve of the service gauge manifold.
8. Do a leakage detection as described in this manual.
9. Leave the unit pressurized for minimum 2 hours. If the pressure gauges still show 12 BarE after 2 hours, the unit is without any leakages.
10. If the pressure gauges are below 12 BarE, perform a leakage detection as described in this manual
11. Disconnect the pressurized gas bottle.
12. Open the discharge stopvalve on the service gauge manifold to release the pressure from the unit.
13. Do a pump down of unit as described in this manual.
14. Charge the unit as described in this manual.

Charging of refrigerant

Charging of empty unit

The power to the unit shall be off.

The charging of an empty unit is done by weight, by the following procedure:

1. Pump down unit as described in this manual.
2. Install a service gauge manifold on the unit to the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).
3. Place a refrigerant bottle on scale for weighing. Record the weight of the refrigerant bottle.
4. Connect manifold service hose to refrigerant bottle and purge as needed.
5. Set refrigerant bottle for liquid charging and open refrigerant bottle hand valve.
6. Open discharge stop valve, pos. 5 (P & I – diagram), 1 turn.
7. Open the high pressure stop valve on the service gauge manifold.
8. Observe the scale and close the hand valve at the refrigerant bottle when the correct amount of refrigerant has been charged. The unit refrigerant charge is **4.5** kg **R134a**.
9. Close the valves on the service gauge manifold.
10. Open the servicestop valves on the compressor, pos. 5 & 26 (P & I – diagram).
11. Operate the unit as normal.

Note: If the correct amount of refrigerant is not charged by this procedure, follow the procedure described in charging of unit low on charge in this manual.

Charging of unit low on charge

If during normal stable inrange operation it is observed that the setpoint temperature cannot be maintained it might be an indication of missing refrigerant. Please observe the unit for a period of at least 6 hours to ensure a stable tendency. During this observation time please observe the following:

1. The red balls in the sight glass for the receiver are constantly at bottom level.
2. Veco is more than (>) 80% open for ½ hour.
3. Vexp will steadily increase to 100%.
4. Psuc (T0) is steadily going down

If based on the above, it is determined that the unit is too low on refrigerant charge, additional refrigerant may be charged by following this procedure:

1. Install a service gauge manifold on the unit to the two evacuation points, pos.6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).

2. Connect the low pressure valve of the service gauge manifold to the suction stop valve, pos. 26 (P & I – diagram).
3. Connect the service gauge manifold to the refrigerant bottle. Purge as needed.
4. Close the compressor suction stop valve, pos. 26 (P & I – diagram) fully and open approx. 4 turns.
5. Set the refrigerant bottle for liquid charging.
6. Operate compressor in manual mode, as described in this manual, compressor speed 25 Hz.
7. Open the low pressure valve of the service gauge manifold.
8. Read the suction pressure.
9. Open hand valve on refrigerant bottle slowly, allowing the suction pressure to increase with 1.5 Bar.
10. Add refrigerant until the sight glass balls float in top of the sight glass.
11. Close hand valve on refrigerant bottle.
12. Open the compressor suction stop valve, pos. 26 (P & I – diagram), fully.
13. Set the unit for automatic operation, as described in this manual.
14. Observe the unit running in a stable condition. Add or remove refrigerant if necessary.
15. When refrigerant charge is correct, remove service gauge manifold and cap the two evacuation points, pos. 6 & 27 (P & I – diagram).

Caution: Do not overcharge the unit.

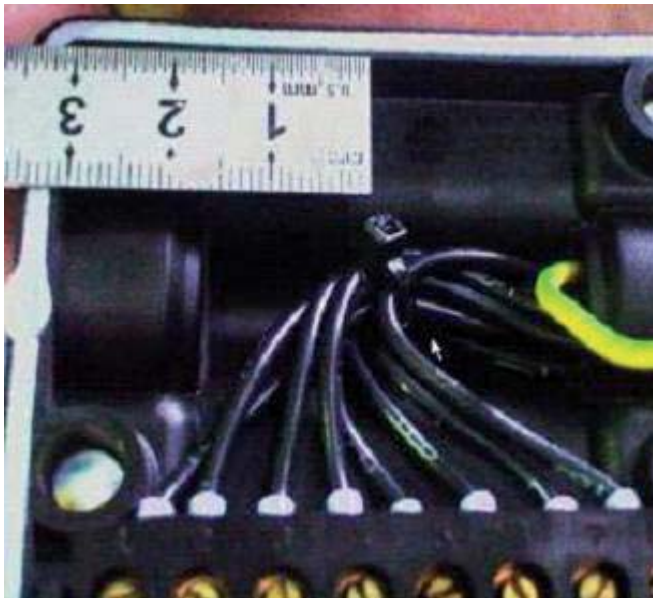
Leakage detection

Leakage detection is done under pressure test, as described in this manual.
While the unit is pressurized it is possible to check all soldered and screwed joints of the piping system.
This is done with a leakage detection agent or with a solution with high foambuilding soap.
The agent or water / soap solution is sprayed upon the joints. If there is a leakage bubbling, foam will occur.
This leakage detection test can also be done while the unit is running charged with refrigerant by means of a refrigerant detector or soap solution.

Leakage detection is also done during pump down of unit or compressor, as described in this manual.

Fan motors

In order to prevent a single wire from getting caught between Ground screw and junction box cover, a cable tie collecting all wires except ground wire, needs to be placed in the center of the junction box. Furthermore is insulation tape applied on top of the Ground screw. This reduces the possibility of sharp edges on the top of the Ground Screw to damage nearby wiring.



Drying filter

Replacing of drying filter

Before replacing the drying filter, the power plug to the unit has to be disconnected.

The drying filter has to be changed every time the compressor is changed or if the moisture indicators indicate too much moisture is in the refrigerant circuit.
To change the drying filter, follow the following procedure:

1. Power off the unit.
2. Close the stop valve, pos. 14 (P & I – diagram).
3. Start the unit in "Manual" operation.
4. Select compressor frequency to 40Hz.
5. Observe the Suction Pressure (Psuc). When Psuc = 0 BarE, power off the unit.
6. Carefully loosen the two union nuts for the drying filter.
   Beware of pressurized escaping refrigerant. **Always wear protective goggles**.
7. Replace the drying filter with a Danfoss DML 164 O - ring or equivalent.
   Before mounting of the filter, put some drops of compressor esteroil on the flare in order to ensure correct tightness.
8. Tighten the two union nuts for the drying filter. See torque values in tables.
9. Remove the electrical coils and mount permanent magnet on the two electronically expansion valves, pos. 16 & 18 (P & I – diagram).
10. Carefully loosen the upper union nut for the drying filter, allowing a little amount of refrigerantgas to escape.
11. Tighten the union nut.
12. Remove the permanent magnets and reinstall the electrical coils on the two electronically expansionsvalves, pos. 16 & 18 (P & I – diagram).
13. Open the stop-valve, pos. 14 (P&I - diagram).
14. Power up the unit

Compressor

Check of oil level

The oil level can be checked on the sight glass of the compressor.
During normal operation the oil level should be between 1/3 and 2/3 sight glass full.
Normal operation is when the unit has been running on setpoint in a steady condition for minimum 6 hours.
If the oil level is below sight glass after a period of minimum 6 hours' normal operation, additional oil may be added, as decribed in this manual

Note: Do not overfill the compressor with oil.

Check if the oil level of the compressor is equivalent to the oil level after running 6 hours at set point in a steady condition (1/3 to 2/3 sight glass full).

Due to dissolved refrigerant the oil level shown in the compressor sight glass may be too high if the unit has not been running for a longer period of time. In that case:

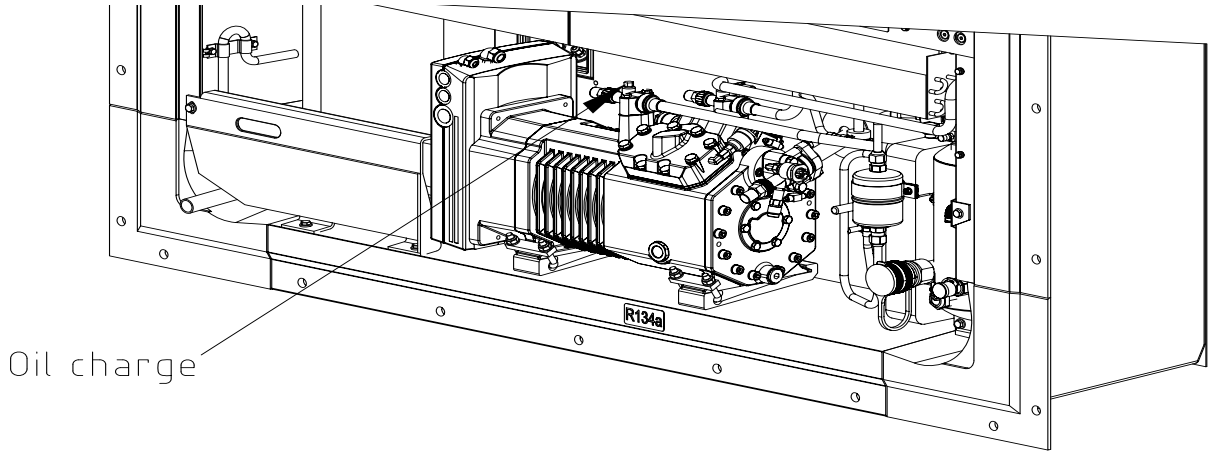
- Let the unit run for 20 minutes with set point below cargo set point.
- Turn off the compressor and check the sight glass.
- If the oil level is still too high, remove oil until 1/3 to 2/3 sight glass full is obtained.

In case the oil level is too low in the sight glass:
- Run the unit at a set point above the cargo set point for 20 minutes.
- Then let the unit run for 20 minutes above cargo set point.
- Turn off the compressor and check the sight glass.
- If the oil level is still too low, add½ oil until 1/3 to 2/3 sight glass full is obtained.

Charging of oil

If during normal operation is has been observed that there is too little oil charge on the compressor, additional oil may be charged.
The compressor is filled with 1,5 liter Reniso Triton SEZ 55 or equivalent oil from the factory.
The procedure for adding oil is as follows:

1. Pump down the compressor, as described in this manual.
2. Remove plug on top of the stop valve for the intermediate pressure.
3. Start by adding 0.25 liter of compressor oil.
4. Reinstall plug on top of the stop valve for the intermediate pressure.
5. Evacuate the compressor as described in this manual
6. Open the compressor stopvalves, pos. 5, 26 and 30 (P & I – diagram).
7. Disconnect the vacuum pump.
8. Start up the unit.
9. Check the oil level during start up and after 6 hours in normal stable operation.
10. If oil is still missing, repeat above.



Draining of oil from compressor

If the compresor has been overcharged with oil, the procedure for drainage is as follows:

1. The two oil outlets are placed on a tee-piece located on the compressor end opposite of the FC end. Please observe that only one of the oil outlet ports is equipped with a schräder valve.
2. Connect a service gauge manifold to the outlet port with schräder valve of the oil pump.
3. Only connect the discharge hose to the outlet port of the oil pump.
   Make sure that all stopvalves on the service gauge manifold are closed.
4. Open the discharge gauge stopvalve on the service gauge manifold.
5. Insert the hose from the suction gauge on the service gauge manifold into a small measuring cup.
6. Run the compressor in manual operation on 25 Hz.
7. Carefully open the suction gauge stopvalve on the service gauge manifold.
8. While observing the oil level in the sight glass of the compressor, carefully let out oil, until the oil level in the sight glass has reached a mid – level.
9. Close the suction gauge stopvalve and discharge gauge stopvalve on the service gauge manifold.
10. Disconnect the service gauge manifold.
11. Cap the oil outlet from the oil pump.
12. Set the controller to "AUTOMATIC" operation.
13. Run the unit in normal operation.
14. Observe the oil level when the unit is running minimum 6 hours in a stable condition.

Soldering

When soldering and desoldering components on the unit, please observe the following:

1. Use the following material for soldering:

For Copper - Copper (all pipes):

Soldering rod:	L - Ag15P according to DIN 8513 or B - CuP5 according to AWS A 5.8.
Example for product name:	Chem - weld product 550 or Castolin RB 5283
Soldering flux:	Due to the high content of Phosphor in the soldering rod no flux is needed.

For Copper - Stainless (connections for water cooled condenser and economizer):

Soldering rod:	L - Ag40Cd according to DIN 8513 or B - Ag 1 according to AWS A 5.8.
Example for product name:	Chem - weld product 511B or Castolin 1802 or 1802 F.
Soldering flux:	F - SH 1 according to DIN 8511 or FB 3A according to AWS A 5.31.
Example for product name:	Chem - weld product 110 or Castolin 1802 N - Atmosin.

2. Use wet cloths to protect sensitive valves and other equipment against heat input during soldering and desoldering.

3. Use inert back gas as Nitrogen (N2) during soldering and desoldering.

Tables

Datalog description

Explanations of datalog loggings:
Temperatures are stored in °C and are converted to Fahrenheit on retrieval or listing on the display.
Pressures are stored in BarE and are converted to Psi on retrieval.

The logged data in the data log can be seen:
- On the display menu L01, the viewable temperatures are listed.
- On the display menu L03, the logged temperatures can be viewed graphically.
- Retrieved via the program RefCon and the RMM modem and the powerline.
- Retrieved via a program, LogMan, on a PSION pda using the retriever socket.
- Retrieved via the StarView program using the retriever socket.

Data:

No.	Name	Value	Unit
1	Tsupply temperature	Temperature from supply sensor	°C
2	Treturn temperature	Temperature from return sensor	°C
3	Tusda 1 temperature	Temperature from USDA sensor 1	°C
4	Tusda 2 temperature	Temperature from USDA sensor 2	°C
5	Tusda 3 temperature	Temperature from USDA sensor 3	°C

6	Tcargo temperature	Temperature from cargo sensor	°C
7	Tset temperature	Set-point temperature	°C
8	Humidity %	Humidity from humidity sensor	%
9	AirEx airflow	Airflow from AirExchange sensor	m^3/h

Extended data:

No.	Name	Value	Unit
1	Psuc pressure	Suction pressure (effective)	BarE
2	Pdis pressure	Discharge pressure (effective)	BarE
3	Fpower frequency	Power frequency	Hz
4	(reserved)	--	--
5	Upower voltage	Highest power voltage of U1, U2, U3	V
No.	Name	Value	Unit
6	I1 current	Current I1	A
7	I2 current	Current I2	A
8	I3 current	Current I3	A
9	Ifc current	Current FC	A
10	Fcpr frequency	Compressor frequency	Hz
11	Heater status	Heater on-time	%
12	(reserved)		--
13	Mevap status	Evaporator motor [OFF, LO, HI, ERR]	--
14	Mcond status	Condenser motor [OFF, LO, HI, ERR]	--
No.	Name	Value	Unit
15	Tfc temperature	Temperature of frequency controller	°C
16	Tambient temperature	Ambient temperature [-30 – 96]	°C

Extended data 2 (only retrievable by UMO)

No.	Name	Value	Unit
1	Tsup1	Supply air temperature	°C
2	Tsup2	Supply air temperature	°C
3	Tevap	Evaporator temperature	°C
4	Tsuc	Suction temperature	°C
5	Vhg	Hotgas valve opening	%
6	Vexp	Expansion valve opening	%
7	Veco	Economizer valve opening	%
8	SHref	Super heat ref.	°C
9	Trccu	Internal temp.	°C

Alarms:
Alarms which may occur and a detailed explanation and troubleshooting are described later in this manual.

Events:

No.	Name	Parameter explanation				
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
0	Temperature set-point altered	Old set-point	New set-point	n/a	n/a	SW revision
1	Humidity set-point altered	Old set-point	New set-point	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Water-cooling Off	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	Water-cooling On	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	Function test Start	Version	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alarms count
5	Function test Pass	FT test ID	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Function test Abort	FT test ID	n/a	n/a	time (sec)	Alarms count
7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	PTI Test Start	PTI Version	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alarms count
9	PTI Test Pass	PTI test ID	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
10	PTI Test Abort	PTI test ID	n/a	n/a	time	Alarms count
11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
12	Manual mode select	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	Manual mode deselect	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
14	Defrost Start	1: Manual start 2: Auto start 3: Demand defrost start	0 Not de-mand 1 Tevap 2 Abnormal 3 Tsuc	1: Hotgas 2: Elec.	n/a	n/a
15	Defrost Stop	Current defrost in-terval [sec]	Tevap	0: Hotgas 2: Elec.	n/a	n/a
16	Trip Start	1: Auto trip-start 0: User trip-start	SW ver. low	SW ver. high	0 = user 1 = MTS 2 = CT	SW revision
17	Sensor Calibrated	1 = USDA 1 2 = USDA 2 3 = USDA 3 4 = CARGO	Old Cal. Value	New Cal. Value	n/a	n/a
20	Power Up	Unit run time [hours]	Compr. run time [hours]	Mevap run time [hours]	Mcond run time [hours]	Hevap run time [hours]
21	User Wake-up	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
22	Power Down	SW ver 2 lowest byte	SW ver 2 highest	Vbatt.	Power up count	Reset count & WDT count
23	Down Load	Old sw ver low	Old sw ver high	New sw ver low	New sw ver high	n/a
25	Real time clock	Old date	Old time	New date	New time	n/a
26	FC type	Old	New	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	Datalog interval	Old	New	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Defrost interval	Old [min] (*)	New [min] (*)	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Container ID change	container digits 1 + 2	container digits 3 + 4	container digits 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	container digits 5 + 6 + 7	n/a
31	Pressure sensor charge	Old version low pressure	New version low pressure	Old version high pressure	New version high pressure	n/a
40	Cold Treatment (CT) start	0: Normal	Duration [min.]	CT setpoint emp.	CT high limit	Final setpoint temp
41	CT period start	Actual temp.	USDA1 temp	USDA2 temp	USDA3 temp	Cargo temp
42	CT Passed		Duration [min.]	CT setpoint temp.	CT high limit	Final setpoint temp.

43	CT ramp up	Actual temp.	USDA1 temp	USDA2 temp	USDA3 temp	Final setpoint temp.
44	Multiple Temperature Set points (MTS) start	Step number	Step duration	Step setpoint	Step temp. chg. /hour	Step humid-ity setpoint
45	MTS step stop	Step number	0: Normal 1: Aborted	Step setpoint	Step temp. chg. /hour	Step humid-ity setpoint
47	CT Done	Number of valid USDA sensors	Duration [min.]	CT setpoint temp.	CT high temp. limit	Final setpoint temp.
48	CT Failed	0: Sensor error 1: Aborted	CT high temp. limit	USDA sensor 1 temp	USDA sensor 2 temp	USDA sensor 3 temp
50	Controller Internal Tempera-ture	T	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
90	Debug (intern. use)	1	Alarm count	Expected alarm count	n/a	n/a
91	FC status	Communica-tion rate [%]	n/a	Last alarm code 0: Clear 1: Time out 2: No reply 3: Recieved stopped 4: CRC 5: Længde 6: Data format	Protokol state 0: off 1: error 2: connect 3: run	Bus state

(*) The time is stored as minutes: 360 min = 6 * 60 min. = 6 hours

Temperature Sensor [°C] - Resistance Table

Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°C]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°C]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°C]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°C]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°C]
3,095,611.00	-70	138,322.00	-26	13,682.60	18	2,315.20	62	570.82	106
2,851,363.00	-69	130,243.00	-25	13,052.80	19	2,234.70	63	554.86	107
2,627,981.00	-68	122,687.00	-24	12,493.70	20	2,156.70	64	539.44	108
2,423,519.00	-67	115,613.00	-23	11,943.30	21	2,082.30	65	524.51	109
2,236,398.00	-66	108,991.00	-22	11,420.00	22	2,010.80	66	510.06	110
2,064,919.00	-65	102,787.00	-21	10,922.70	23	1,942.10	67	496.08	111
1,907,728.00	-64	96,974.00	-20	10,449.90	24	1,876.00	68	482.55	112
1,763,539.00	-63	91,525.00	-19	10,000.00	25	1,812.60	69	469.45	113
1,631,173.00	-62	86,415.00	-18	9,572.00	26	1,751.60	70	456.76	114
1,509,639.00	-61	81,621.00	-17	9,164.70	27	1,693.00	71	444.48	115
1,397,935.00	-60	77,121.00	-16	8,777.00	28	1,636.63	72	432.58	116
1,295,239.00	-59	72,895.00	-15	8,407.70	29	1,582.41	73	421.06	117
1,200,732.00	-58	68,927.00	-14	8,056.00	30	1,530.28	74	409.90	118
1,113,744.00	-57	65,198.00	-13	7,720.90	31	1,480.12	75	399.08	119
1,033,619.00	-56	61,693.00	-12	7,401.70	32	1,431.87	76	388.59	120
959,789.00	-55	58,397.00	-11	7,097.20	33	1,385.37	77	378.44	121
891,689.00	-54	55,298.00	-10	6,807.00	34	1,340.68	78	368.59	122
828,865.00	-53	52,380.00	-9	6,530.10	35	1,297.64	79	359.05	123
770,880.00	-52	49,663.00	-8	6,266.10	36	1,256.17	80	349.79	124
717,310.00	-51	47,047.00	-7	6,014.20	37	1,216.23	81	340.82	125
667,828.00	-50	44,610.00	-6	5,773.70	38	1,177.75	82	332.11	126

622,055.00	-49	42,314.60	-5	5,544.10	39	1,140.71	83	323.67	127
579,718.00	-48	40,149.50	-4	5,324.90	40	1,104.99	84	315.48	128
540,530.00	-47	38,108.50	-3	5,115.60	41	1,070.58	85	307.53	129
504,230.00	-46	36,182.80	-2	4,915.50	42	1,037.40	86	299.82	130
470,609.00	-45	34,366.10	-1	4,724.30	43	1,005.40	87	292.34	131
439,445.00	-44	32,650.80	0	4,541.60	44	974.56	88	285.08	132
410,532.00	-43	31,030.40	1	4,366.90	45	944.81	89	278.03	133
383,712.00	-42	29,500.10	2	4,199.90	46	916.11	90	271.19	134
358,806.00	-41	28,054.20	3	4,040.10	47	888.41	91	264.54	135
335,671.00	-40	26,687.60	4	3,887.20	48	861.70	92	258.09	136
314,179.00	-39	25,395.50	5	3,741.10	49	835.93	93	251.82	137
294,193.00	-38	24,172.70	6	3,601.00	50	811.03	94	245.74	138
275,605.00	-37	23,016.00	7	3,466.90	51	786.99	95	239.82	139
258,307.00	-36	21,921.70	8	3,338.60	52	763.79	96	234.08	140
242,195.00	-35	20,885.20	9	3,215.60	53	741.38	97	228.50	141
227,196.00	-34	19,903.50	10	3,097.90	54	719.74	98	223.08	142
213,219.00	-33	18,973.60	11	2,985.10	55	698.82	99	217.80	143
200,184.00	-32	18,092.60	12	2,876.90	56	678.63	100	212.68	144
188,026.00	-31	17,257.40	13	2,773.20	57	659.10	101	207.70	145
176,683.00	-30	16,465.10	14	2,673.90	58	640.23	102	202.86	146
166,091.00	-29	15,714.00	15	2,578.50	59	622.00	103	198.15	147
156,199.00	-28	15,001.20	16	2,487.10	60	604.36	104	193.57	148
146,959.00	-27	14,324.60	17	2,399.40	61	587.31	105	189.12	149

Temperature Sensor [°F] - Resistance Table

Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°F]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°F]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°F]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°F]	Resistance [Ω]	Temp [°F]
3,095,611.00	-94	138,322.00	-15	13,682.60	64	2,315.20	144	570.82	223
2,851,363.00	-92	130,243.00	-13	13,052.80	66	2,234.70	145	554.86	225
2,627,981.00	-90	122,687.00	-11	12,493.70	68	2,156.70	147	539.44	226
2,423,519.00	-89	115,613.00	-9	11,943.30	70	2,082.30	149	524.51	228
2,236,398.00	-87	108,991.00	-8	11,420.00	72	2,010.80	151	510.06	230
2,064,919.00	-85	102,787.00	-6	10,922.70	73	1,942.10	153	496.08	232
1,907,728.00	-83	96,974.00	-4	10,449.90	75	1,876.00	154	482.55	234
1,763,539.00	-81	91,525.00	-2	10,000.00	77	1,812.60	156	469.45	235
1,631,173.00	-80	86,415.00	0	9,572.00	79	1,751.60	158	456.76	237
1,509,639.00	-78	81,621.00	1	9,164.70	81	1,693.00	160	444.48	239
1,397,935.00	-76	77,121.00	3	8,777.00	82	1,636.63	162	432.58	241
1,295,239.00	-74	72,895.00	5	8,407.70	84	1,582.41	163	421.06	243
1,200,732.00	-72	68,927.00	7	8,056.00	86	1,530.28	165	409.90	244
1,113,744.00	-71	65,198.00	9	7,720.90	88	1,480.12	167	399.08	246
1,033,619.00	-69	61,693.00	10	7,401.70	90	1,431.87	169	388.59	248
959,789.00	-67	58,397.00	12	7,097.20	91	1,385.37	171	378.44	250
891,689.00	-65	55,298.00	14	6,807.00	93	1,340.68	172	368.59	252
828,865.00	-63	52,380.00	16	6,530.10	95	1,297.64	174	359.05	253
770,880.00	-62	49,663.00	18	6,266.10	97	1,256.17	176	349.79	255
717,310.00	-60	47,047.00	19	6,014.20	99	1,216.23	178	340.82	257

667,828.00	-58	44,610.00	21	5,773.70	100	1,177.75	180	332.11	259
622,055.00	-56	42,314.60	23	5,544.10	102	1,140.71	181	323.67	261
579,718.00	-54	40,149.50	25	5,324.90	104	1,104.99	183	315.48	262
540,530.00	-53	38,108.50	27	5,115.60	106	1,070.58	185	307.53	264
504,230.00	-51	36,182.80	28	4,915.50	108	1,037.40	187	299.82	266
470,609.00	-49	34,366.10	30	4,724.30	109	1,005.40	189	292.34	268
439,445.00	-47	32,650.80	32	4,541.60	111	974.56	190	285.08	270
410,532.00	-45	31,030.40	34	4,366.90	113	944.81	192	278.03	271
383,712.00	-44	29,500.10	36	4,199.90	115	916.11	194	271.19	273
358,806.00	-42	28,054.20	37	4,040.10	117	888.41	196	264.54	275
335,671.00	-40	26,687.60	39	3,887.20	118	861.70	198	258.09	277
314,179.00	-38	25,395.50	41	3,741.10	120	835.93	199	251.82	279
294,193.00	-36	24,172.70	43	3,601.00	122	811.03	201	245.74	280
275,605.00	-35	23,016.00	45	3,466.90	124	786.99	203	239.82	282
258,307.00	-33	21,921.70	46	3,338.60	126	763.79	205	234.08	284
242,195.00	-31	20,885.20	48	3,215.60	127	741.38	207	228.50	286
227,196.00	-29	19,903.50	50	3,097.90	129	719.74	208	223.08	288
213,219.00	-27	18,973.60	52	2,985.10	131	698.82	210	217.80	289
200,184.00	-26	18,092.60	54	2,876.90	133	678.63	212	212.68	291
188,026.00	-24	17,257.40	55	2,773.20	135	659.10	214	207.70	293
176,683.00	-22	16,465.10	57	2,673.90	136	640.23	216	202.86	295
166,091.00	-20	15,714.00	59	2,578.50	138	622.00	217	198.15	297
156,199.00	-18	15,001.20	61	2,487.10	140	604.36	219	193.57	298
146,959.00	-17	14,324.60	63	2,399.40	142	587.31	221	189.12	300

Temperature [°C] – Pressure [BarE] Table – R134a

Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]	Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]	Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]	Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]	Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]	Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]	Pres. [BarE]	Temp [°C]
-0.9	-67.34	2.8	7.42	6.5	29.09	10.2	43.73	13.9	55.15	17.6	64.67	21.3	72.93
-0.8	-56.75	2.9	8.18	6.6	29.55	10.3	44.07	14.0	55.43	17.7	64.91	21.4	73.14
-0.7	-49.95	3.0	8.93	6.7	30.00	10.4	44.41	14.1	55.70	17.8	65.15	21.5	73.35
-0.6	-44.80	3.1	9.67	6.8	30.45	10.5	44.75	14.2	55.98	17.9	65.38	21.6	73.55
-0.5	-40.62	3.2	10.39	6.9	30.90	10.6	45.08	14.3	56.25	18.0	65.62	21.7	73.76
-0.4	-37.07	3.3	11.10	7.0	31.34	10.7	45.42	14.4	56.53	18.1	65.85	21.8	73.97
-0.3	-33.97	3.4	11.79	7.1	31.78	10.8	45.75	14.5	56.80	18.2	66.09	21.9	74.17
-0.2	-31.21	3.5	12.48	7.2	32.22	10.9	46.08	14.6	57.07	18.3	66.32	22.0	74.38
-0.1	-28.71	3.6	13.15	7.3	32.65	11.0	46.41	14.7	57.34	18.4	66.55	22.1	74.58
0.0	-26.43	3.7	13.81	7.4	33.07	11.1	46.73	14.8	57.61	18.5	66.78	22.2	74.79
0.1	-24.32	3.8	14.46	7.5	33.49	11.2	47.06	14.9	57.88	18.6	67.01	22.3	74.99
0.2	-22.36	3.9	15.10	7.6	33.91	11.3	47.38	15.0	58.14	18.7	67.24	22.4	75.19
0.3	-20.52	4.0	15.74	7.7	34.33	11.4	47.70	15.1	58.41	18.8	67.47	22.5	75.40
0.4	-18.79	4.1	16.36	7.8	34.74	11.5	48.02	15.2	58.67	18.9	67.70	22.6	75.60
0.5	-17.16	4.2	16.97	7.9	35.15	11.6	48.33	15.3	58.93	19.0	67.92	22.7	75.80
0.6	-15.61	4.3	17.57	8.0	35.55	11.7	48.65	15.4	59.19	19.1	68.15	22.8	76.00
0.7	-14.14	4.4	18.17	8.1	35.96	11.8	48.96	15.5	59.45	19.2	68.37	22.9	76.20
0.8	-12.73	4.5	18.75	8.2	36.35	11.9	49.27	15.6	59.71	19.3	68.60	23.0	76.40
0.9	-11.38	4.6	19.33	8.3	36.75	12.0	49.58	15.7	59.97	19.4	68.82	23.1	76.60
1.0	-10.09	4.7	19.90	8.4	37.14	12.1	49.89	15.8	60.23	19.5	69.04	23.2	76.80

1.1	-8.84	4.8	20.47	8.5	37.53	12.2	50.19	15.9	60.48	19.6	69.27	23.3	76.99
1.2	-7.64	4.9	21.02	8.6	37.92	12.3	50.50	16.0	60.74	19.7	69.49	23.4	77.19
1.3	-6.49	5.0	21.57	8.7	38.30	12.4	50.80	16.1	60.99	19.8	69.71	23.5	77.39
1.4	-5.37	5.1	22.12	8.8	38.68	12.5	51.10	16.2	61.24	19.9	69.93	23.6	77.58
1.5	-4.29	5.2	22.65	8.9	39.06	12.6	51.40	16.3	61.49	20.0	70.15	23.7	77.78
1.6	-3.24	5.3	23.18	9.0	39.43	12.7	51.70	16.4	61.74	20.1	70.36	23.8	77.97
1.7	-2.22	5.4	23.70	9.1	39.81	12.8	51.99	16.5	61.99	20.2	70.58	23.9	78.17
1.8	-1.23	5.5	24.22	9.2	40.17	12.9	52.29	16.6	62.24	20.3	70.80	24.0	78.36
1.9	-0.26	5.6	24.73	9.3	40.54	13.0	52.58	16.7	62.49	20.4	71.01	24.1	78.55
2.0	0.67	5.7	25.24	9.4	40.90	13.1	52.87	16.8	62.74	20.5	71.23	24.2	78.75
2.1	1.59	5.8	25.74	9.5	41.27	13.2	53.16	16.9	62.98	20.6	71.44	24.3	78.94
2.2	2.48	5.9	26.23	9.6	41.63	13.3	53.45	17.0	63.23	20.7	71.66	24.4	79.13
2.3	3.35	6.0	26.72	9.7	41.98	13.4	53.74	17.1	63.47	20.8	71.87	24.5	79.32
2.4	4.20	6.1	27.20	9.8	42.34	13.5	54.02	17.2	63.71	20.9	72.08	24.6	79.51
2.5	5.03	6.2	27.68	9.9	42.69	13.6	54.30	17.3	63.95	21.0	72.30		
2.6	5.84	6.3	28.16	10.0	43.04	13.7	54.59	17.4	64.19	21.1	72.51		
2.7	6.64	6.4	28.62	10.1	43.38	13.8	54.87	17.5	64.43	21.2	72.72		

Temperature [°F] – Pressure [Psi] Table R134a

Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]	Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]	Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]	Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]	Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]	Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]	Pres. [Psi]	Temp [°F]
-13.05	-89.21	40.61	45.36	94.27	84.36	147.94	110.71	201.60	131.27	255.27	148.41	308.93	163.27
-11.60	-70.15	42.06	46.72	95.72	85.19	149.39	111.33	203.05	131.77	256.72	148.84	310.38	163.65
-10.15	-57.91	43.51	48.07	97.18	86.00	150.84	111.94	204.50	132.26	258.17	149.27	311.83	164.03
-8.70	-48.64	44.96	49.41	98.63	86.81	152.29	112.55	205.95	132.76	259.62	149.68	313.28	164.39
-7.25	-41.12	46.41	50.70	100.08	87.62	153.74	113.14	207.40	133.25	261.07	150.12	314.73	164.77
-5.80	-34.73	47.86	51.98	101.53	88.41	155.19	113.76	208.85	133.75	262.52	150.53	316.18	165.15
-4.35	-29.15	49.31	53.22	102.98	89.20	156.64	114.35	210.30	134.24	263.97	150.96	317.63	165.51
-2.90	-24.18	50.76	54.46	104.43	90.00	158.09	114.94	211.76	134.73	265.42	151.38	319.08	165.88
-1.45	-19.68	52.21	55.67	105.88	90.77	159.54	115.54	213.21	135.21	266.87	151.79	320.53	166.24
0.00	-15.57	53.66	56.86	107.33	91.53	160.99	116.11	214.66	135.70	268.32	152.20	321.98	166.62
1.45	-11.78	55.11	58.03	108.78	92.28	162.44	116.71	216.11	136.18	269.77	152.62	323.43	166.98
2.90	-8.25	56.56	59.18	110.23	93.04	163.89	117.28	217.56	136.65	271.22	153.03	324.88	167.34
4.35	-4.94	58.02	60.33	111.68	93.79	165.34	117.86	219.01	137.14	272.67	153.45	326.33	167.72
5.80	-1.82	59.47	61.45	113.13	94.53	166.79	118.44	220.46	137.61	274.12	153.86	327.79	168.08
7.25	1.11	60.92	62.55	114.58	95.27	168.24	118.99	221.91	138.07	275.57	154.26	329.24	168.44
8.70	3.90	62.37	63.63	116.03	95.99	169.69	119.57	223.36	138.54	277.02	154.67	330.69	168.80
10.15	6.55	63.82	64.71	117.48	96.73	171.14	120.13	224.81	139.01	278.47	155.07	332.14	169.16
11.60	9.09	65.27	65.75	118.93	97.43	172.59	120.69	226.26	139.48	279.92	155.48	333.59	169.52
13.05	11.52	66.72	66.79	120.38	98.15	174.05	121.24	227.71	139.95	281.37	155.88	335.04	169.88
14.50	13.84	68.17	67.82	121.83	98.85	175.50	121.80	229.16	140.41	282.82	156.27	336.49	170.24
15.95	16.09	69.62	68.85	123.28	99.55	176.95	122.34	230.61	140.86	284.27	156.69	337.94	170.58
17.40	18.25	71.07	69.84	124.73	100.26	178.40	122.90	232.06	141.33	285.72	157.08	339.39	170.94
18.85	20.32	72.52	70.83	126.18	100.94	179.85	123.44	233.51	141.78	287.17	157.48	340.84	171.30
20.31	22.33	73.97	71.82	127.63	101.62	181.30	123.98	234.96	142.23	288.63	157.87	342.29	171.64
21.76	24.28	75.42	72.77	129.08	102.31	182.75	124.52	236.41	142.68	290.08	158.27	343.74	172.00
23.21	26.17	76.87	73.72	130.53	102.97	184.20	125.06	237.86	143.13	291.53	158.65	345.19	172.35
24.66	28.00	78.32	74.66	131.98	103.66	185.65	125.58	239.31	143.58	292.98	159.04	346.64	172.71
26.11	29.79	79.77	75.60	133.43	104.31	187.10	126.12	240.76	144.03	294.43	159.44	348.09	173.05
27.56	31.53	81.22	76.51	134.89	104.97	188.55	126.64	242.21	144.48	295.88	159.82	349.54	173.39
29.01	33.21	82.67	77.43	136.34	105.62	190.00	127.17	243.66	144.93	297.33	160.21	350.99	173.75

30.46	34.86	84.12	78.33	137.79	106.29	191.45	127.69	245.11	145.36	298.78	160.59	352.44	174.09
31.91	36.46	85.57	79.21	139.24	106.93	192.90	128.21	246.56	145.81	300.23	160.99	353.89	174.43
33.36	38.03	87.02	80.10	140.69	107.56	194.35	128.73	248.01	146.25	301.68	161.37	355.34	174.78
34.81	39.56	88.47	80.96	142.14	108.21	195.80	129.24	249.46	146.68	303.13	161.74	356.79	175.12
36.26	41.05	89.92	81.82	143.59	108.84	197.25	129.74	250.92	147.11	304.58	162.14		
37.71	42.51	91.37	82.69	145.04	109.47	198.70	130.26	252.37	147.54	306.03	162.52		
39.16	43.95	92.82	83.52	146.49	110.08	200.15	130.77	253.82	147.97	307.48	162.90		

Air exchange Sensor table Voltage - m3/h

There is an offset of 0.2V due to mechanical design. The air exchange must be properly calibrated before measuring.

Voltage [V]	Air exchange [m3/h]	Voltage [V]	Air exchange [m3/h]	Voltage [V]	Air exchange [m3/h]	Voltage [V]	Air exchange [m3/h]
0.20	0	1.45	60	2.25	120	3.35	180
0.30	5	1.50	65	2.35	125	3.40	185
0.50	10	1.55	70	2.40	130	3.50	190
0.65	15	1.65	75	2.50	135	3.60	195
0.80	20	1.70	80	2.55	140	3.65	200
0.85	25	1.75	85	2.65	145	3.80	205
0.95	30	1.90	90	2.70	150	3.85	210
1.05	35	1.95	95	2.80	155	3.95	215
1.15	40	2.00	100	2.90	160	4.00	220
1.20	45	2.05	105	3.00	165		
1.30	50	2.10	110	3.10	170		
1.35	55	2.20	115	3.20	175		

Relative Humidity Sensor table %RH - Voltage

Relative humidity [%]	Voltage [V]
0	0
10	1
20	2
30	3
40	4
50	5
60	6
70	7
80	8
90	9
100	10

Voltage – Pressure Table, Low pressure transmitter (AKS)

Vcc = 5V. Pressure is relative

Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]	Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]
0.50	-1.000	-14.50	2.55	5.663	82.13
0.55	-0.838	-12.15	2.60	5.825	84.48
0.60	-0.675	-9.79	2.65	5.988	86.85
0.65	-0.513	-7.44	2.70	6.150	89.20

0.70	-0.350	-5.08	2.75	6.313	91.56
0.75	-0.188	-2.73	2.80	6.475	93.91
0.80	-0.025	-0.36	2.85	6.638	96.28
0.85	0.138	2.00	2.90	6.800	98.63
0.90	0.300	4.35	2.95	6.963	100.99
0.95	0.463	6.72	3.00	7.125	103.34
1.00	0.625	9.06	3.05	7.288	105.70
1.05	0.788	11.43	3.10	7.450	108.05
1.10	0.950	13.78	3.15	7.613	110.42
1.15	1.113	16.14	3.20	7.775	112.77
1.20	1.275	18.49	3.25	7.938	115.13
1.25	1.438	20.86	3.30	8.100	117.48
1.30	1.600	23.21	3.35	8.263	119.84
1.35	1.763	25.57	3.40	8.425	122.19
1.40	1.925	27.92	3.45	8.588	124.56
1.45	2.088	30.28	3.50	8.750	126.91
1.50	2.250	32.63	3.55	8.913	129.27
1.55	2.413	35.00	3.60	9.075	131.62
1.60	2.575	37.35	3.65	9.238	133.99
1.65	2.738	39.71	3.70	9.400	136.34
1.70	2.900	42.06	3.75	9.563	138.70
1.75	3.063	44.43	3.80	9.725	141.05
1.80	3.225	46.77	3.85	9.888	143.41
1.85	3.388	49.14	3.90	10.050	145.76
1.90	3.550	51.49	3.95	10.213	148.13
1.95	3.713	53.85	4.00	10.375	150.48
2.00	3.875	56.20	4.05	10.538	152.84
2.05	4.038	58.57	4.10	10.700	155.19
2.10	4.200	60.92	4.15	10.863	157.55
2.15	4.363	63.28	4.20	11.025	159.90
2.20	4.525	65.63	4.25	11.188	162.27
2.25	4.688	67.99	4.30	11.350	164.62
2.30	4.850	70.34	4.35	11.513	166.98
2.35	5.013	72.71	4.40	11.675	169.33
2.40	5.175	75.06	4.45	11.838	171.70
2.45	5.338	77.42	4.50	12.000	174.05
2.50	5.500	79.77			

Voltage – Pressure Table, Low pressure transmitter (NSK)

Vcc = 5V. Pressure is relative

Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]	Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]
	-0,69	-10,01	1,9	4,57	66,34
0,3	-0,65	-9,49	1,95	4,74	68,71
0,35	-0,49	-7,12	2	4,90	71,08
0,4	-0,33	-4,75	2,05	5,06	73,45

0,45	-0,16	-2,38	2,1	5,23	75,82
0,5	0,00	-0,01	2,15	5,39	78,19
0,55	0,16	2,36	2,2	5,55	80,56
0,6	0,33	4,73	2,25	5,72	82,93
0,65	0,49	7,10	2,3	5,88	85,30
0,7	0,65	9,47	2,35	6,04	87,67
0,75	0,82	11,84	2,4	6,21	90,04
0,8	0,98	14,21	2,45	6,37	92,41
0,85	1,14	16,58	2,5	6,53	94,78
0,9	1,31	18,95	2,55	6,70	97,15
0,95	1,47	21,32	2,6	6,86	99,52
1	1,63	23,69	2,65	7,02	101,89
1,05	1,80	26,06	2,7	7,19	104,26
1,1	1,96	28,43	2,75	7,35	106,63
1,15	2,12	30,80	2,8	7,51	109,00
1,2	2,29	33,17	2,85	7,68	111,37
1,25	2,45	35,54	2,9	7,84	113,74
1,3	2,61	37,91	2,95	8,00	116,11
1,35	2,78	40,28	3	8,17	118,48
1,4	2,94	42,65	3,05	8,33	120,85
1,45	3,10	45,02	3,1	8,49	123,22
1,5	3,27	47,39	3,15	8,66	125,59
1,55	3,43	49,76	3,2	8,82	127,96
1,6	3,59	52,13	3,25	8,98	130,33
1,65	3,76	54,50	3,3	9,15	132,70
1,7	3,92	56,87	3,35	9,31	135,07
1,75	4,08	59,24	3,4	9,47	137,44
1,8	4,25	61,61	3,45	9,64	139,81
1,85	4,41	63,97	3,5	9,80	142,18

Voltage – Pressure Table, High pressure transmitter (AKS)

Vcc = 5V. Pressure is relative

Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]	Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]
0.50	0.00	0.00	2.55	16.40	237.86
0.55	0.40	5.80	2.60	16.80	243.66
0.60	0.80	11.60	2.65	17.20	249.46
0.65	1.20	17.40	2.70	17.60	255.27
0.70	1.60	23.21	2.75	18.00	261.07
0.75	2.00	29.01	2.80	18.40	266.87
0.80	2.40	34.81	2.85	18.80	272.67
0.85	2.80	40.61	2.90	19.20	278.47
0.90	3.20	46.41	2.95	19.60	284.27
0.95	3.60	52.21	3.00	20.00	290.08
1.00	4.00	58.02	3.05	20.40	295.88
1.05	4.40	63.82	3.10	20.80	301.68
1.10	4.80	69.62	3.15	21.20	307.48
1.15	5.20	75.42	3.20	21.60	313.28
1.20	5.60	81.22	3.25	22.00	319.08
1.25	6.00	87.02	3.30	22.40	324.88
1.30	6.40	92.82	3.35	22.80	330.69

1.35	6.80	98.63	3.40	23.20	336.49
1.40	7.20	104.43	3.45	23.60	342.29
1.45	7.60	110.23	3.50	24.00	348.09
1.50	8.00	116.03	3.55	24.40	353.89
1.55	8.40	121.83	3.60	24.80	359.69
1.60	8.80	127.63	3.65	25.20	365.50
1.65	9.20	133.43	3.70	25.60	371.30
1.70	9.60	139.24	3.75	26.00	377.10
1.75	10.00	145.04	3.80	26.40	382.90
1.80	10.40	150.84	3.85	26.80	388.70
1.85	10.80	156.64	3.90	27.20	394.50
1.90	11.20	162.44	3.95	27.60	400.30
1.95	11.60	168.24	4.00	28.00	406.11
2.00	12.00	174.05	4.05	28.40	411.91
2.05	12.40	179.85	4.10	28.80	417.71
2.10	12.80	185.65	4.15	29.20	423.51
2.15	13.20	191.45	4.20	29.60	429.31
2.20	13.60	197.25	4.25	30.00	435.11
2.25	14.00	203.05	4.30	30.40	440.91
2.30	14.40	208.85	4.35	30.80	446.72
2.35	14.80	214.66	4.40	31.20	452.52
2.40	15.20	220.46	4.45	31.60	458.32
2.45	15.60	226.26	4.50	32.00	464.12
2.50	16.00	232.06			

Voltage – Pressure Table, High pressure transmitter (NSK)

Vcc = 5V. Pressure is relative

Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]	Voltage [V]	Pressure [BarE]	Pressure [Psi]
0,5	0,00	0	2,05	15,50	224,874
0,55	0,50	7,254	2,1	16,00	232,128
0,6	1,00	14,508	2,15	16,50	239,382
0,65	1,50	21,762	2,2	17,00	246,636
0,7	2,00	29,016	2,25	17,50	253,89
0,75	2,50	36,27	2,3	18,00	261,144
0,8	3,00	43,524	2,35	18,50	268,398
0,85	3,50	50,778	2,4	19,00	275,652
0,9	4,00	58,032	2,45	19,50	282,906
0,95	4,50	65,286	2,5	20,00	290,16
1	5,00	72,54	2,55	20,50	297,414
1,05	5,50	79,794	2,6	21,00	304,668
1,1	6,00	87,048	2,65	21,50	311,922
1,15	6,50	94,302	2,7	22,00	319,176
1,2	7,00	101,556	2,75	22,50	326,43
1,25	7,50	108,81	2,8	23,00	333,684
1,3	8,00	116,064	2,85	23,50	340,938
1,35	8,50	123,318	2,9	24,00	348,192
1,4	9,00	130,572	2,95	24,50	355,446
1,45	9,50	137,826	3	25,00	362,7
1,5	10,00	145,08	3,05	25,50	369,954
1,55	10,50	152,334	3,1	26,00	377,208

1,6	11,00	159,588	3,15	26,50	384,462
1,65	11,50	166,842	3,2	27,00	391,716
1,7	12,00	174,096	3,25	27,50	398,97
1,75	12,50	181,35	3,3	28,00	406,224
1,8	13,00	188,604	3,35	28,50	413,478
1,85	13,50	195,858	3,4	29,00	420,732
1,9	14,00	203,112	3,45	29,50	427,986
1,95	14,50	210,366	3,5	30,00	435,24
2	15,00	217,62			

Temperature Sensor - Voltage Table

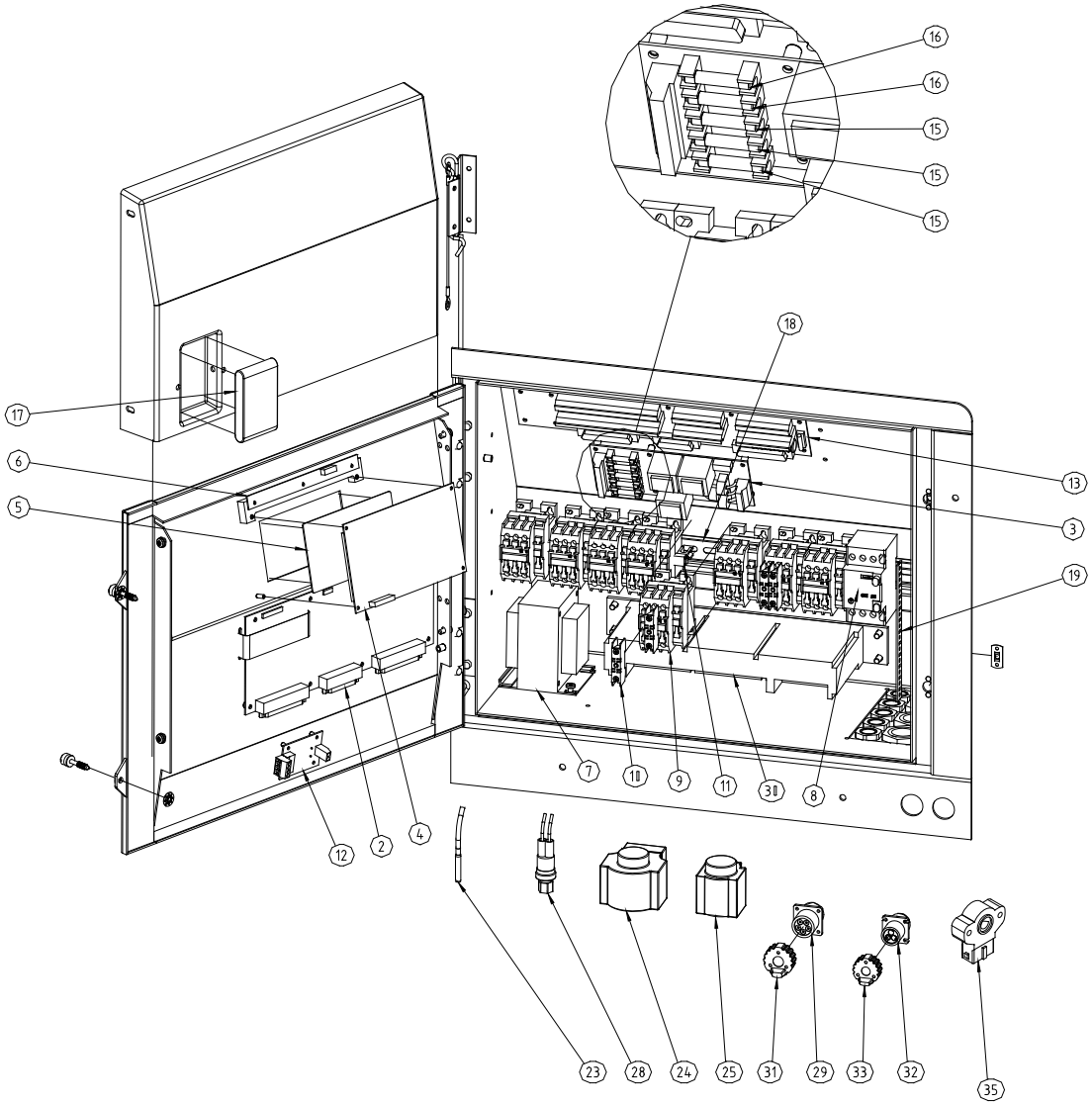
Temperature sensors except for reference temperature sensor.
Vcc = 5V

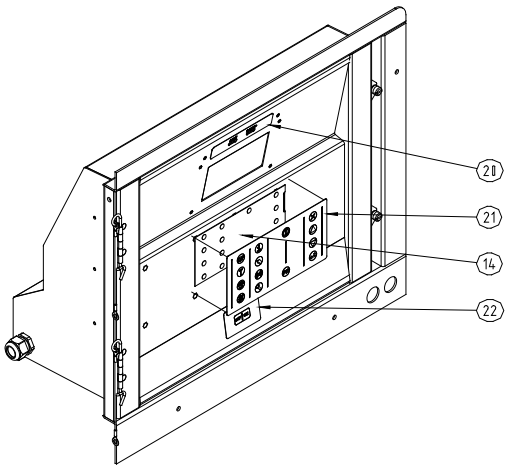
Voltage [V]	Temp [°C]	Temp [°F]	Voltage [V]	Temp [°C]	Temp [°F]	Voltage [V]	Temp [°C]	Temp [°F]
4.55	-40	-40.0	3.07	-9	15.8	1.29	22	71.6
4.52	-39	-38.2	3.00	-8	17.6	1.24	23	73.4
4.50	-38	-36.4	2.94	-7	19.4	1.20	24	75.2
4.47	-37	-34.6	2.87	-6	21.2	1.16	25	77.0
4.43	-36	-32.8	2.81	-5	23.0	1.12	26	78.8
4.40	-35	-31.0	2.74	-4	24.8	1.09	27	80.6
4.37	-34	-29.2	2.68	-3	26.6	1.05	28	82.4
4.33	-33	-27.4	2.62	-2	28.4	1.02	29	84.2
4.29	-32	-25.6	2.55	-1	30.2	0.98	30	86.0
4.25	-31	-23.8	2.49	0	32.0	0.95	31	87.8
4.21	-30	-22.0	2.42	1	33.8	0.92	32	89.6
4.17	-29	-20.2	2.36	2	35.6	0.88	33	91.4
4.13	-28	-18.4	2.30	3	37.4	0.86	34	93.2
4.08	-27	-16.6	2.24	4	39.2	0.83	35	95.0
4.04	-26	-14.8	2.17	5	41.0	0.80	36	96.8
3.99	-25	-13.0	2.11	6	42.8	0.77	37	98.6
3.94	-24	-11.2	2.05	7	44.6	0.74	38	100.4
3.89	-23	-9.4	2.00	8	46.4	0.72	39	102.2
3.84	-22	-7.6	1.94	9	48.2	0.69	40	104.0
3.78	-21	-5.8	1.88	10	50.0	0.67	41	105.8
3.73	-20	-4.0	1.83	11	51.8	0.65	42	107.6
3.67	-19	-2.2	1.77	12	53.6	0.63	43	109.4
3.62	-18	-0.4	1.72	13	55.4	0.60	44	111.2
3.56	-17	1.4	1.66	14	57.2	0.58	45	113.0
3.50	-16	3.2	1.61	15	59.0	0.56	46	114.8
3.44	-15	5.0	1.56	16	60.8	0.55	47	116.6
3.38	-14	6.8	1.51	17	62.6	0.53	48	118.4
3.32	-13	8.6	1.47	18	64.4	0.51	49	120.2
3.26	-12	10.4	1.42	19	66.2	0.49	50	122.0
3.19	-11	12.2	1.37	20	68.0			
3.13	-10	14.0	1.33	21	69.8			

Tightening torques

Description	Type	Torque [Nm] ± 5%
General		
Hex Head Bolt + Nut, M5		5,5
Hex Head Bolt + Nut, M6		9
Hex Head Bolt + Nut, M8		23
Hex Head Bolt + Nut, M10		47
Hex Socket Counters. Head Bolt, M6		9
Hex Socket Counters. Head Bolt, M8		23
Flare Nut ½", Brass		70
Schräder Valve, 1/8"		24
Cable Gland, M12	Lock Nut	2
	Cap Nut	1
Cable Gland, M16	Gland	5
	Cap Nut	2
Cable Gland, M20	Gland	7
	Lock Nut	4
	Cap Nut	3
Cable Gland, M25	Lock Nut	6
	Cap Nut	4
Cable Gland, M32	Lock Nut	8
	Cap Nut	6
Fresh Air System		
Air Exchange Potentiometer	Slotted Cheese Head Screw, M3	1
Damper for Fresh Air	Wing Screw, M6	5
FC		
FC Mounting	Slotted Cheese Head Screw, M6	9
FC Mounting	Hex Lobular Socket Screw, M6	9
Compressor		
Cylinder Head	Hex Head, M10	70
Bearing Cover	Hex Socket Counters. Head Bolt, M10	54
Oil Pump Cover	Hex Head Bolt, M8	10
Sight Glass	Hex Head	60
Terminal Plate	Hex Socket Counters. Head Bolt, M6	14
Pressure Transmitter, AKS	Hex Head	18
Pressure Transmitter, NSK	Hex Head	14
High Pressure Switch	Hex Head	14
Receiver		
Water Inlet Coupling, Female		70
Water Outlet Coupling, Male	Hex Head	70
Sight Glass	Hex Head	60
Melt Fuse	Hex Head	65
Air Release Valve	Hex Head	65
Valves		
Hot Gas Valve	Special tool	80
Evaporator- and Economizer Valve	Hex Head	45
Suction Gas Valve	Hex Head Bolt, M10	54
Suction Gas Valve Flange	Hex Socket Counters. Head Bolt, M10	50
Discharge- and Intermediate Valve	Hex Head Bolt, M8	30
Evacuation Valve	Hex Head	18
Unit Backside		
Evaporator Cover Plate	Hex Lobular Tapping Screw, ø4.8	5

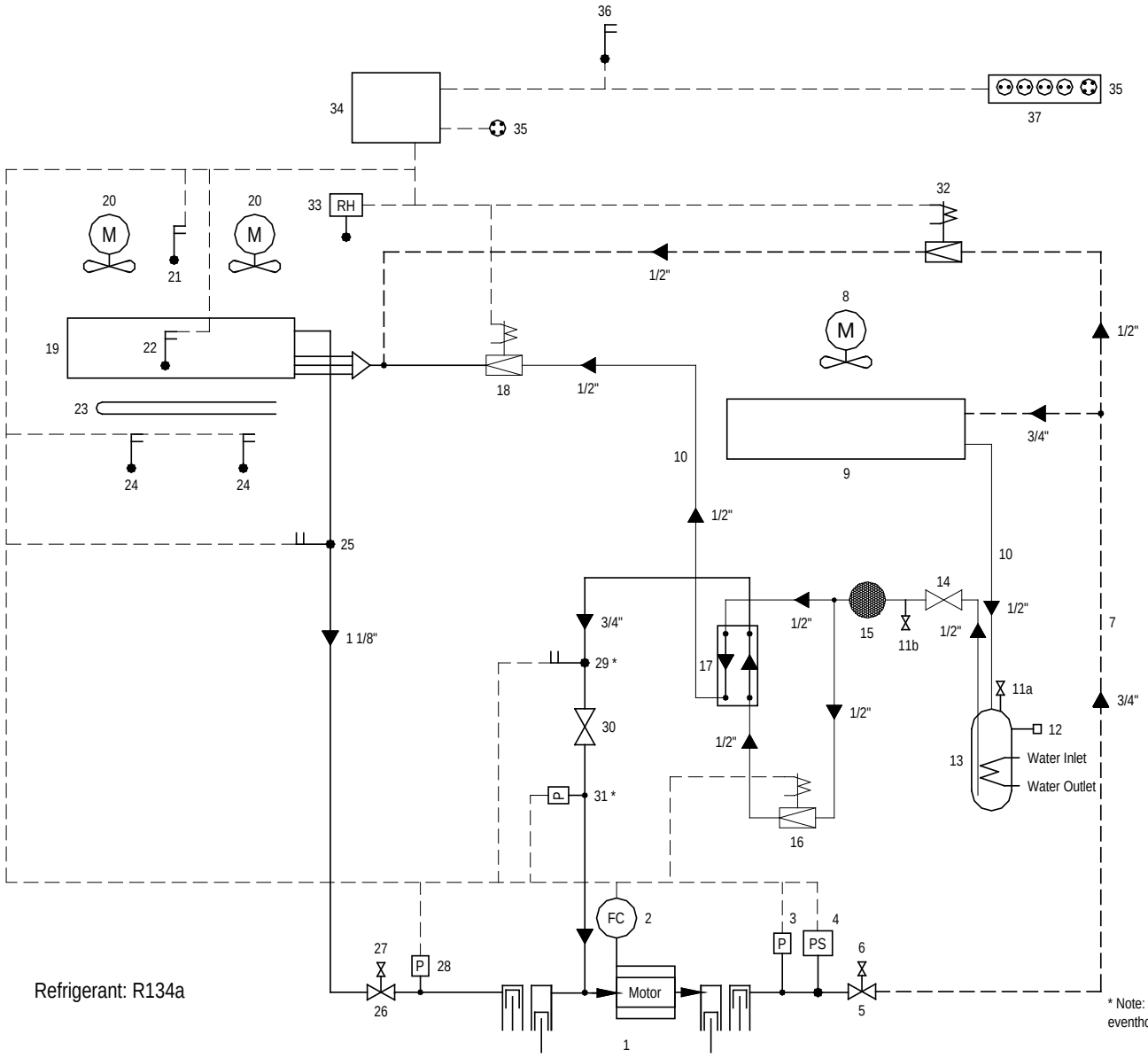
Controller Unit Illustration





Pos.	Item Description	Q.ty
35	Air Exchange Sensor	1
34	Cable gland, M32x1.5	3
33	USDA socket cap	1
32	USDA socket	1
31	Retreiver socket cap	1
30	York Power Modem	1
29	Retreiver socket	1
28	High Pressure Switch	1
27	Cable gland, M25x1.5	1
26	Cable gland, M20x1.5	5
25	Solenoid coil, 18W, 24VDC	1
24	Solenoid coil, 14W, 24VDC	1
23	Temperature sensor	1
22	Cover foil, on/off switch	1
21	Cover foil, keypad	1
20	Cover foil, LED	1
19	Neutral terminal rail	1
18	DIN rail	1
17	Battery Pack	1
16	Fuse, 400 mAmp.	2
15	Fuse, 10 Amp.	3
14	Keypad	1
13	Terminal block PCB	1
12	On/Off PCB	1
11	Mech. interlock for contactors	3
10	Auxiliary contact	4
9	Contactor, CI 9	8
8	Main circuit breaker	1
7	Transformer, 145 VA	1
6	LED PCB	1
5	Display Cover	1
4	Display PCB	1
3	Power Meas PCB	1
2	Controller PCB	1
1	Controller cabinet, complete	1

P & I Diagram



Refrigerant: R134a

Legend

- Suction Gas Line
- Liquid Line
- Hot Gas Line
- Electrical Line

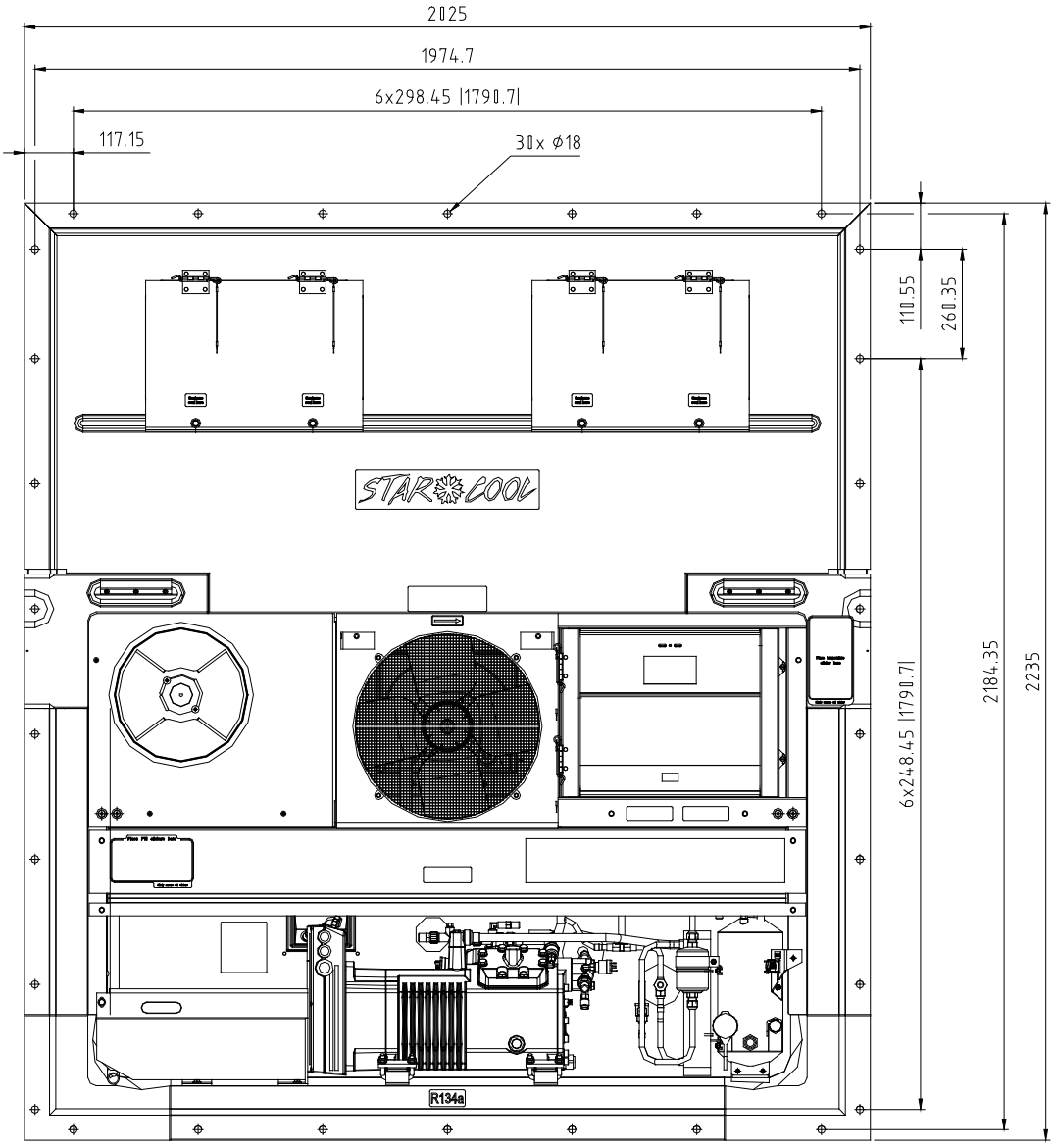
1 Compressor
2 Frequency Converter
3 Discharge Pressure Transmitter (P_{dis})
4 High Pressure Switch
5 Discharge Service Valve
6 Evacuation Point
7 Discharge Line
8 Condenser Fan
9 Air Cooled Condenser
10 Liquid Line
11a Air Release Valve (old model)
11b Liquid Charging Valve (new model)
12 Fusible Plug
13 Receiver / Water Cooled Condenser
14 Service Valve, Economizer
15 Drying Filter
16 Electronical Expansion Valve, Economizer (V_{eco})
17 Economizer
18 Electronical Expansion Valve, Evaporator (V_{exp})
19 Evaporator
20 Evaporator Fan
21 Return Air Sensor (T_{ret})
22 Evaporator Temperature Sensor (T_{evap})
23 Heating Elements
24 Supply Air Sensors (T_{sup1} + T_{sup2})
25 Suction Temperature Sensor (T_{suc})
26 Suction Service Valve
27 Evacuation Point
28 Suction Pressure Transmitter (P_{suc})
29 Economizer Suction Temperature Sensor (T_{eco}) *
30 Economizer Suction Service Valve
31 Intermediate Pressure Transmitter (P_{eco}) *
32 Hot Gas Valve (V_{hg})
33 Humidity Sensor (RH)
34 Controller
35 Communication Slot
36 Ambient Temperature Sensor (T_{amb})
37 Plug for Cargo Temperature Sensor

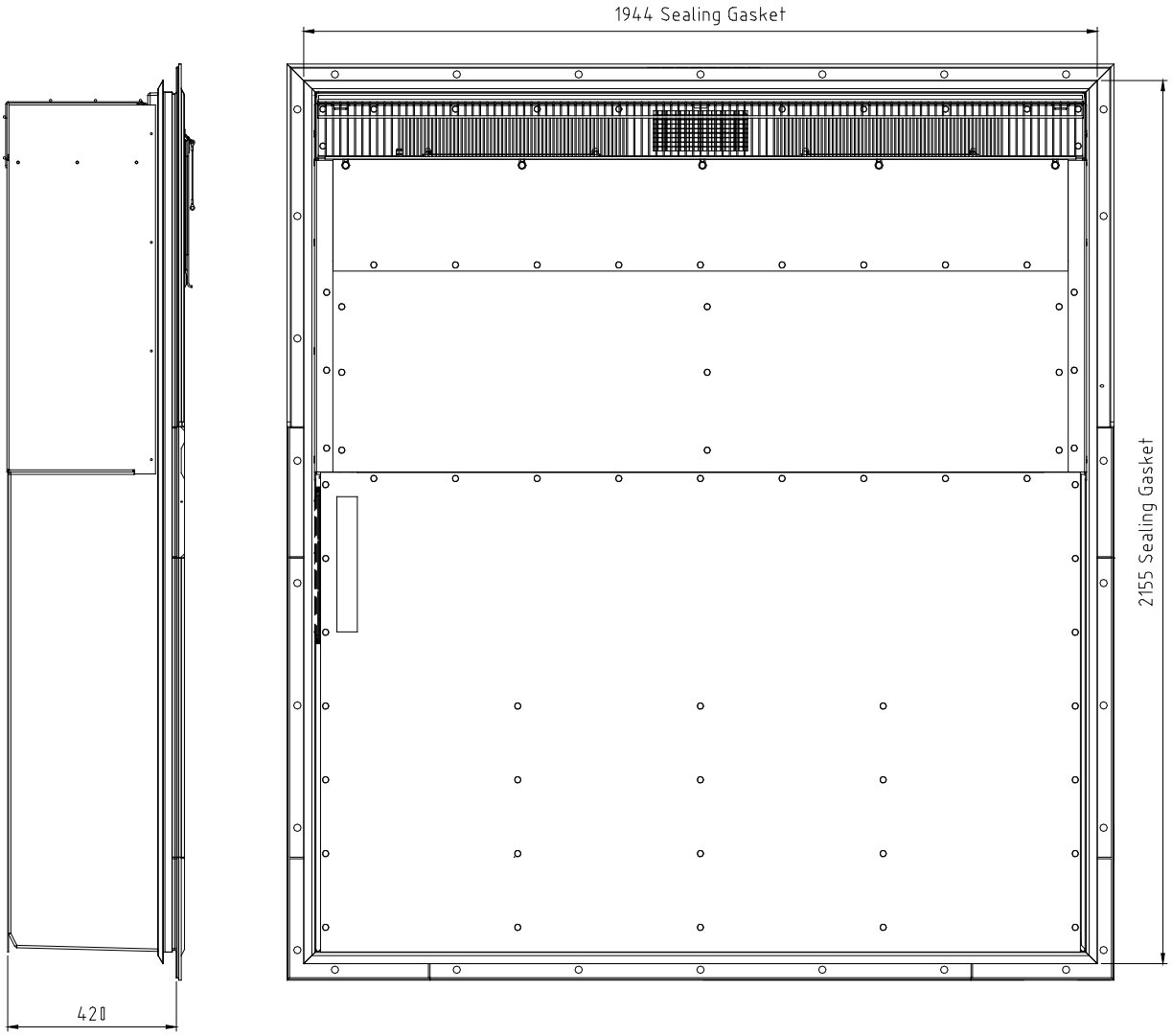
* Note: Please be advised that the sensors P_{eco} and T_{eco} can appear in this diagram eventhoug they are out of use for Units with software ver. 0240 and forward.

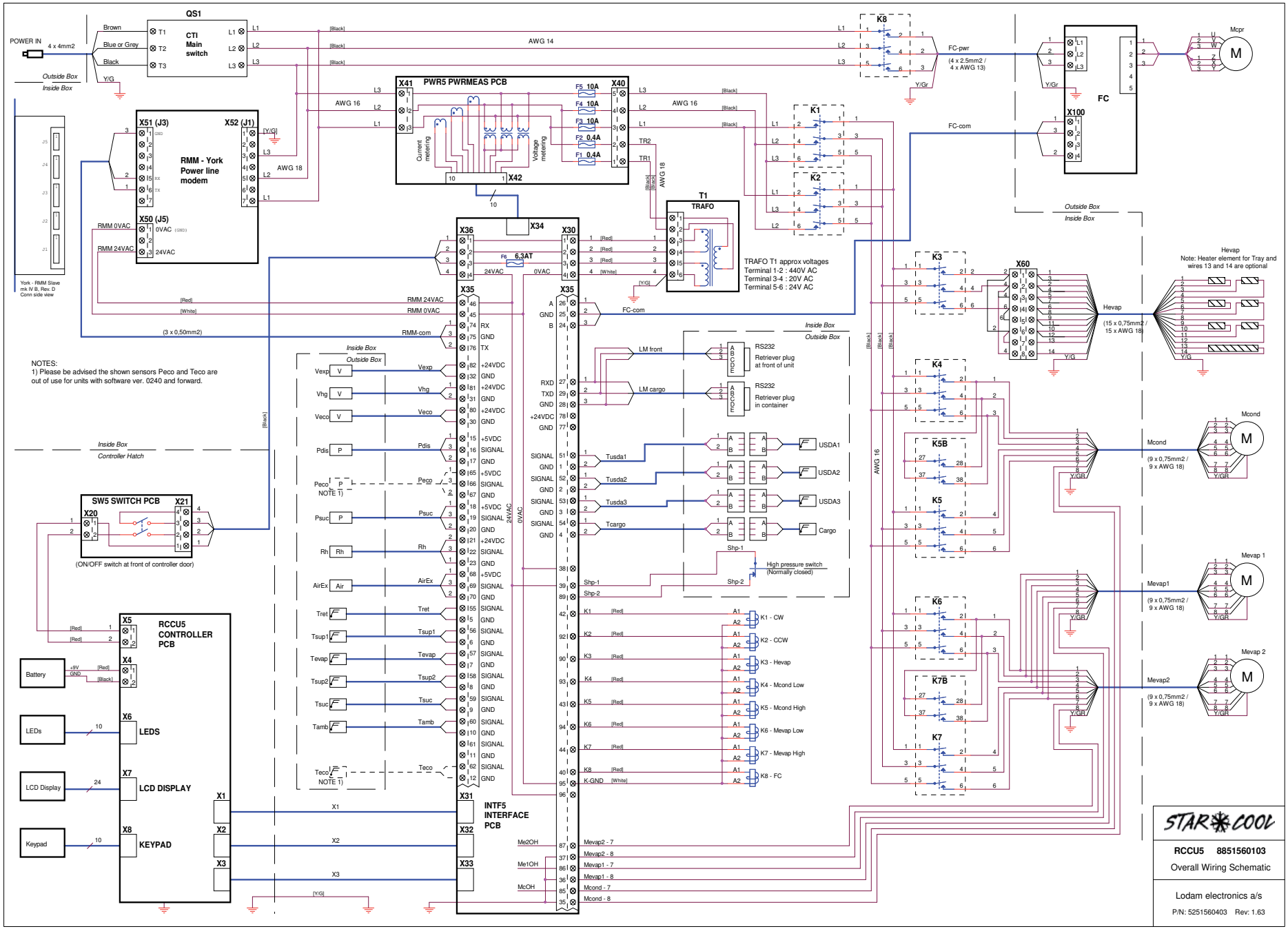
Cu pipes according to EN 12735-1.

Pipe size	Wall dim. in mm
1/2"	0,8
3/4"	0,9
1 1/8"	1,02

Star Cool Unit, installation dimensions




1944 Sealing Gasket
2155 Sealing Gasket
420


QS1
CTI Main switch
POWER IN
4 x 4mm2
Brown
Blue or Grey
Black
Y/G
Outside Box
Inside Box
AWG 14
AWG 16
AWG 18
X41 PWR5 PWRMEAS PCB
X40
X42
F5 10A
F4 10A
F3 10A
F2 0.4A
F1 0.4A
Current metering
Voltage metering
X51 (J3)
X52 (J1)
X50 (J5)
RMM - York Power line modem
RMM 0VAC
RMM 24VAC
RMM-com
York - RMM Slave mk IV B, Rev. D Conn side view
T1
TRAFO
TRAFO T1 approx voltages
Terminal 1-2 : 440V AC
Terminal 3-4 : 20V AC
Terminal 5-6 : 24V AC
K1
K2
K3
K4
K5
K5B
K6
K7
K7B
K8
FC-pwr
(4 x 2.5mm2 / 4 x AWG 13)
FC-com
FC
X100
Mcpr
X36
X34
X30
X35
Fs 6.3AT
24VAC
0VAC
X60
Hevap
Note: Heater element for Tray and wires 13 and 14 are optional
(15 x 0,75mm2 / 15 x AWG 18)
Mcond
(9 x 0,75mm2 / 9 x AWG 18)
Mevap 1
Mevap2
Mevap1
Mevap 2
NOTES:
1) Please be advised the shown sensors Peco and Teco are out of use for units with software ver. 0240 and forward.
Vexp
Vhg
Veco
Pdis
Peco
Psuc
Rh
AirEx
Tret
Tsup1
Tevap
Tsup2
Tsuc
Tamb
Teco
NOTE 1)
LM front
LM cargo
RS232
Retriever plug at front of unit
Retriever plug in container
USDA1
USDA2
USDA3
Cargo
Shp-1
Shp-2
High pressure switch (Normally closed)
SW5 SWITCH PCB
X20
X21
(ON/OFF switch at front of controller door)
Controller Hatch
RCCU5 CONTROLLER PCB
X5
X4
X6
X7
X8
X1
X2
X3
Battery
LEDs
LCD Display
Keypad
LEDS
LCD DISPLAY
KEYPAD
INTF5 INTERFACE PCB
X31
X32
X33
K1 - CW
K2 - CCW
K3 - Hevap
K4 - Mcond Low
K5 - Mcond High
K6 - Mevap Low
K7 - Mevap High
K8 - FC
Me2OH
Me1OH
McOH
Mevap2 - 7
Mevap2 - 8
Mevap1 - 7
Mevap1 - 8
Mcond - 7
Mcond - 8
RCCU5 8851560103
Overall Wiring Schematic
Lodam electronics a/s
P/N: 5251560403 Rev: 1.63

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